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Under the Moon.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Brownies, and goblins, and kelpies and fays
Dance it away in the greenwood maze,
Or merrily swing on the aspen sprays,
While glow-worms are setting the sward in a blaze, Under the moon.

Young eyes from young eyes are gathering light,
Hearts beat the faster as Luna grows bright;
And Love claps his soft wings with all his might,
Forgetting he's wandered so late in the night, Under the moon.

The language that charms and the voices that fill
Our fond bosoms with bliss, are most exquisite still
When blent with the wind sighing over the hill,
Or the musical chime of the shimmering rill, Under the moon.

Sorrow is taking its desolate way,
Where the grave grass waves in the mellow ray;
And tears that were dried by the sunshine of day,
Are falling again on the mouldering clay, Under the moon.

The blighted in feeling—the sad, yet the proud,
Whose soul wearing grief is too deep to be loud,
Who has smiles for the noontide and jests for the crowd,
Now wander unmarked with their throbbing heads bowed, Under the moon.

Lips that are flushed when the morning is new,
And carry their roses the whole day through;
Like the billow dashed coral, in freshness and hue,
Seem fresher and redder when meeting the dew, Under the moon.

The shades of the summer eve beckon us out,
Tracking and beating the wild woods about,
But freer the footsteps and blyther the shout,
As homeward we hie while the young owlets shout. Under the moon.

The robin's sweet note and the lark's matin call
Are spells that e'er hold the warm spirit in thrall;
But the nightingale's warble is clearest of all,
When the sound of its echoing cadences fall, Under the moon.

We may breathe a farewell in a sigh-deepened tone,
Yet devotion shall live though the idol be gone;
The heart shall still pant for the well-cherished one,
But never so truly as when 'tis alone, Under the moon.

THE VENDETTA.

A CORSICAN STORY.

[Translated from the French of the Countess de la Rochere, for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

CONCLUSION.

One beautiful morning in Spring Anunnciata, leaning on the arm of her niece, returned from church, walking with difficulty, for she was just recovering from a long and dangerous illness.

"My dear aunt," said Clarita, "how glad I am to see you getting strong again, and gladder still to see you calmer and happier than you were in the winter. Is it not better to trust in God, and conform ourselves to His will? Is it not sweeter to shed tears of love at the foot of the cross than to cherish hatred in our hearts?"

"Child," replied Annunciata, "these holy thoughts come too late to me, there are some crimes that cannot be atoned for."

"Oh, do not say so. Alas, have we not all offended the Almighty? But He is so good that He will pardon our sins if we are truly contrite. I have read somewhere that repentance is the brother of innocence."

"How long it is since Tebaldo wrote to us!" said Annunciata, following the course of her own sad thonghts. "If any misfortune befal him it will kill me, for I will be the cause of it."

"Nothing of the kind will happen, be assured of it, for I have a presentiment that we will soon hear good news from him."

"Good news! why not make that known to us at once? Why delay good news so long? When I think that the last scion of our house is now a common soldier, exposed to all the chances and vicissitudes of war, through my fault!"

The sound of horse's hoofs on the village street caused them to look round. One glance was enough. "Tis he! 'tis Loncini!" they exclaimed in one breath, "my brother! my nephew!"

The young man was by their side in a moment clothed in the brilliant uniform of a sous-lieutenant, for he had obtained that grade and the cross of honor sparkled upon his breast.

"What do I see!" said Annunciata, as she embraced her nephew, and held him at arm's length, that she might gaze upon him. "You are an officer, you have distinguished yourself, and yet you never wrote to us!"

"My dear aunt," he replied, "you doubted my courage, and I vowed that I would never return until I had given proofs of it, and I have kept my word."

Tears of joy and pride coursed down the cheeks of his aunt.

"Let us hasten home," said the young officer, as a crowd of persons drawn by curiosity gathered round them, "for I perceive that we are a spectacle for these good folks."

"Nephew," said Annunciata, "if I had known when you intended to return I would have assembled all our friends, that you might have had a reception worthy of you."

While she was speaking a young woman, followed by a little boy, and carrying an infant in her arms, came running out of Pascal Fabiano's house, made her way through the crowd, and fell at Tebaldo's feet.

"You are the savior of Pascal," she cried in a transport of joy, "you whom we dreaded as his bitterest enemy, you have saved his life at the peril of your own."

She wept tears of delight, and kissed Tebaldo's hand again and again, while he vainly endeavored to stop these demonstrations of gratitude.

"Long live Tebaldo Loncini!" cried a feeble old woman who stood at a window and waved above her head an open letter. It was from Captain Pascal Fabiano to his wife Thecla, relating his obligations to Loncini, "Long live Tebaldo Loncini, he has saved my son."

"Long live the Loncinis!" repeated the crowd, which was every minute increased by the partisans of both house.

"My dear friends, you overwhelm me with kindness—you make me too happy," murmured Tebaldo, overcome with emotion.

The evening of the same day he related to his aunt and sister all the incidents of his military career, the annoyance to which he was at first subjected, the kindness of the officers, and the ever-increasing regard of Colonel Belmont, who had been to him like a second father, and the Divine protection which never abandoned him for a single moment, which removed every obstacle from his path, threw, as it were, opportunities in his way, and supported him amid fatigues and perils.

"My dear Clarita," said Tebaldo, when he had concluded, "God is my witness that I shrank from the suspicion of cowardice not so much for my own sake as for yours. For your sake I embraced the profession of arms, and God has blessed my intention. But will not you, my sister, recompense me for what I have endured by pardoning a man worthy of your affection, who took no part in the insult that decided my fate? I met him on my return, and he is all anxiety to renew our former relations."

"Now, more than ever," said Clarita, "have you a right to choose who shall be my husband, for you have acquired new claims on my gratitude, and I will be only too happy to please you."

"I calculated upon such a reply," said Tebaldo, "and as I have but a very little time to remain with you I will inform M. Peroncelli that the nuptial ceremony will take place in fifteen days at the latest."

Francisco Peroncelli, his father, mother, and numerous friends and relatives arrived at Piovela on the morning of the happy day, and were received by the Loncini family and their assembled friends.

These two parties were to form the marriage procession, but as they emerged from the house they were joined by a third group, led by Signora Thecla Fabiano in person, and made up of the members of the family who were desirous to cement by this public demonstration their reconciliation with the Loncinis, who, on their part, were highly gratified by this proceeding, and testified their appreciation of it unreservedly. As the partisans of the two families made up almost the entire population of Piovela, the marriage of Clarita assumed the form of a great public rejoicing. Men who had been enemies for generations fraternized cordially together, and the hatred and bitterness that had been hoarded up for ages melted away in the warmth of friendly feeling, like snow before the sun. Slowly and silently the cortege advanced; for, even in joy, the Corsicans are grave and collected.

As soon as the marriage ceremony was over, the party returned to the home of the bride, amid the incessant roll of musketry, the only recreation indulged in at Corsican weddings. During their progress a band of young girls strewed grains of wheat before the newly married pair, as a presage of prosperity and abundance, while others presented them with flowers and honey, indicative of a happy life, and all wished them good luck.

On their return they found an immense table set out, groaning under a load of fruits and confectionary of all kinds, of which the bride and groom, their nearest relations, and the old men first partook, the balance of the party meanwhile standing until those seated should vacate their places, and give them an opportunity to obtain refreshments.

Next day, each of the guests sent the bride a large cake, compounded of the very best materials, and these, amounting to more than two hundred, Clarita distributed, with the remains of the feast, to the poor of Piovela in order that they too might have cause to rejoice in her marriage.

Francisco, knowing well how attached Clarita was to the home of her youth, obtained his father's consent to reside, for some time at least, in the Loncini mansion; and the only thing that interfered with their happiness was the approaching departure of Tebaldo. Their sorrow on this occasion, however, was lessened by his promise to pass the entire term of his next leave of absence with them.

The young officer, before setting out on his journey, and after having embraced his sister and brother-in-law, sought Annunciata to bid her adieu, when she entered, habited for travelling.

"Nephew," she said, "we will set out together."

Tebaldo was too much astonished to reply, but Francisco and Clarita exclaimed against such a resolution, and entreated her to abandon it.

"How have I had the misfortune to displease you, my dear aunt," said Clarita, raising her tearful eyes to Annunciata. "Why will you abandon me, whese dearest wish is to be your tender and devoted child? Why will you leave your country and the home of your ancestors?"

Annunciata gazed silently for some time on the family portraits suspended on the walls, then chiding back the tears which would flow, she said in a solemn tone:

"Listen without interrupting me. It is almost two years since a Christian expired in the wood without aid or religious consolation. The murderer of this man was but a passive instrument in a woman's hand; she directed his arm, she marked out, I may say, on the body of her victim the very spot where he was to strike; she had recourse to every means—strategems, lies, and perfidious counsels—to accomplish her vengeance; but scarcely had she attained this aim of her existence than, far from tasting the happiness she promised herself, remorse took possession of her soul, preyed on her, reducing her to a living skeleton. The victim was Guiseppe Fabiano, and I am his murderer. Since that fatal day I have never had a moment's happiness, that even vengeance failed to secure, for since a stranger's hand had obtained it I regarded it as contemptible and incomplete. One thing, however, brought some mitigation to my anguish, I had for a long time admired Clarita's gentleness and piety, regarding it, however, as the result of a weak character, but during the long illness, which conducted me to the very brink of the grave, the voice of this dear child resounded in my ears with words of holiness and exhortations which penetrated my inmost heart. It seemed as if a thick veil was withdrawn from before my eyes, and I saw things under a different aspect. Clarita's sincere piety had shown me the enormity of my crime, and Tebaldo's generosity and its happy consequences have obtained for me the greater grace of repentance."

"Well, my dear aunt, let us weep together," said Clarita, who could not hear these revelations without shuddering.

"Child," she said, in a tone of tender reproach, "do you believe that living here with you, sharing the joys of your happy household in a country where all, without exception, honor the name of our family and extol it to the skies, would be a penance worthy of Annunciata or that God who calls her to himself? No, no; for thee innocence and happiness—for me repentance and the austerities of the cloister."

"My dear aunt, I beg of you to reflect on this resolution a little longer," said the weeping Clarita.

"Where do you wish that I should conduct you?" questioned Tebaldo, kissing Annunciata's hand, for he knew the inflexibility of her character too well to believe that anything could change her determination.

"To the convent of the Capuchins at Marseilles," she replied; "let us set out."

The next day M'lle. Loncini, seated on the deck of the steamer, saw the shores of her beloved country, which she was leaving for the first and the last time, fade quickly away; but she continued gazing until the island was nothing but a white speck in the waste of waters. When she could no longer discern it she arose quickly, and extending her arms toward that land which she would never see again, she wept and cried aloud.

"Farewell, land of my ancestors and home of my childhood! Farewell, last resting place of my family! Farewell, all that I love—farewell forever!"

Twenty-four hours later the gates of the convent opened to receive her.

Tebaldo continued his journey to Paris, where his regiment was then stationed, and there the Baroness and I had the pleasure of seeing him again. He was a brave officer and an educated and accomplished young man. From himself we learned all

the details that I now relate to you, and to which we listened with the liveliest interest. When he had finished we blessed the Lord, who tries the just only to increase their merits, and who recompenses, even in this life, those virtues which he crowns with eternal glory in a better world.

Some Interesting Facts About China Boys.—It will not be amiss to say something about China boys. Attai's brother is as much an institution in our colony as the little-foot herself—only with this difference, that in a literally moral point of view we can venture to defend Attai, but certainly have seen little in the character of Atan that deserves admiration. The circumstances that he is bred up from his infancy for service among Europeans, and is surrounded from his dawning days with boys, and Coolies, and compradors, who are always laughing at the 'cute manner in which they individually have "done" their masters, often force the will-be "boy" to look on plunder as "proper pidgin," and on the successful plunderer as a kind of hero to be forthwith imitated. The course of Atan's life is something in this wise: Born at Macao, Nam-too, or Hong Kong, he is allowed to amuse himself like many other Chinese children until he arrives at about eight or nine years of age. He then puts himself under some comprador, who gets him into an European house as a boy at small remuneration. The protecting comprador always gets the boy's pay, giving him instead thereof clothes and food. But Atan has wants independent of these *sine qua non*, and to get the wherewithal to supply them, he plunders his master of a few little things. He will play at "chuck cash" or fight at crickets, liberally risking his money among an assembly of admiring comrades, when he has changed his plunder into coin of the realm. From such small beginnings our hero goes on to larger. As he gets older he shakes off the comprador, and stands forth in blue pyjamas and white shirt, but with leering grin and grimy fingers, a full blown boy, at 6 dols. or 8 dols. per mensem. Now Atan is no fool, he does not take your watch from under your pillow, and get a sea voyage at once to Labuan in consequence. He carefully weighs chances and worth. He pays great attention to his master's opinion of him, and if that be good he is happy, because he knows that out of his master's confidence will spring up chances of loot. So Atan brings with smiles, small coins and change back to his lord, saying that he found them on the floor; or he will mention some trivial conspiracy on the part of the washerman to defraud to the extent of a pair of socks. But all this time that "boy" knows that his master never looks at things hidden in the bottoms of trunks or drawers, so small articles, extracted from a multitude, are going fast. Atan has perhaps a lady-love not far off, and she has presents of your handkerchiefs and such small things. When he has stripped his master of everything he conveniently can without detection, and has by sale of plunder, and by cheating in buying household necessaries, amassed many dollars, Atan's mother suddenly dies, and the disconsolate son goes to mourn with a present, and all his own traps, over her grave. Fortunately returned to his native place, he finds that his mother has been dead ten years, and consequently he gives himself up to Attai and opium, till the money has gone, when he takes service somewhere else. The combinations of these boys are amusing enough. We shall mention one instance. A certain one, Atan, was taken into the service of a gentleman at Canton, at 8 dols. per mensem. He turned out a very indifferent servant, and one day got opthalmia rather bad. The master desired him to get a substitute until his eyes were well. This Atan did. Three or four weeks passed away, but the "boy" still sent word that he was no better, when at last his master found out to his astonishment that Atan's illness only lasted three days, and that he gave his substitute 2 dols. a month to do his work, while he was living like a gentleman on the other six, together with the loot he had made at Hong Kong. He had a fine room, a slave, opium, and every Chinese luxury. But the China "boy" has many good qualities of his own which we shall develop on some future occasion, and his vices are the inevitable result of his peculiar position.

A Story of Tea-pots.—When Corfu was ceded to Britain at the general division of spoils in 1815, the troops that were first sent out to garrison the island found a melancholy destitution of all those little comforts and conveniences of life that John Bull and his wife know so little how to dispense with. Miserable quarters, every article of furniture scarce and bad, the most common utensils for cookery unattainable, and such wretched shops, that you left hope at the door when you stepped over the threshold. In short, the shifts to which they were put were often so ludicrous, that the laugh they got at their own expense was the only consolation they had in their misery. But, of all the wants that afflicted their souls, none fell so heavily on their spirits as the want of tea-pots, Fancy any family in Great Britain without a tea-pot! Probably such an anomaly does not exist; but here there were three or four regiments—several hundreds of wretched Christians—without a tea-pot amongst them. But we are wrong when we say without *a* tea-pot—there was one tea-pot, a silver one, a piece of family plate that the owner had brought out with her to be used on grand occasions. But what a life it led?—and what a life its mistress led! It was certainly a grand thing to be the possessor of the only tea-pot in the island—the position was imposing; but the glory, like many other glories, was onerous in the extreme; and many a day poor Mrs. R. was induced to wish that she had hid her light under a bushel, rather than have exposed herself to be eternally pestered for the loan of the tea-pot. Besides, it could not satisfy all wants; when Mrs. A. had it, Mrs. B. was obliged to go without it; and when Mrs. C. sent for it, she was too often told that Mrs. D.'s maid had just carried it away. Then, of course, it only circulated amongst the officer's families; the unfortunate soldiers' wives had not even the consolation of hoping to have a turn out of it; they had all heard of it—they knew that the thing existed, but that was all—they never so much as got a glimpse of it.

Such was the condition of the community, when, one fine morning, a small trading vessel was seen to sail into the harbor. It was a country vessel, as appeared by the rigging; and as they seldom brought any thing that was useful to the unfortunate exiles, there was not much to be hoped from it. However, as the smallest trifle would have been acceptable, as the beggars say, Colonel G. desired one of his sergeants to go down to the quay and inquire what they had on board. Picture to yourself, reader, what must have been the feelings of Serjeant L. on being informed by the captain that they were freighted with tea-pots! "What have you got?" said he. "Tea-pots!" said the captain. "You'll have plenty of custom, then, my fine fellow," said the sergeant, and away he went to spread the news. "It's the most providentialist thing," he observed, "that ever happened," and indeed so thought everybody. The blessed intelligence ran like wildfire. In ten minutes every woman in the garrison, high and low, and every bachelor that wanted to make a comfortable cup of tea for himself, might be seen rushing across the esplanade towards the quay pell-mell, all hurried and anxious, pushing and driving, each afraid of being last, lest the supply, being limited, should be exhausted before all wants were satisfied. "Which is the ship?" cried a chorus of eager voices to Sergeant L., who, flushed with conscious importance, headed the procession. "This is her," said he, as he stepped on to the dock of the little trader, accompanied by as many of his followers as could find footing, whilst the less fortunate candidates gathered to the side as close as they could, all with one voice vociferating "Tea-pots! teapots!—show us the tea-pots!" "Tea-pots!" echoed the captain, nodding his head affirmatively. "Where are the tea-pots? We all want tea-pots," cried the English. "Tea-pots!" said the captain, with a smile and a bow—and the crew repeated after him "tea-pots!"

But by this time the extraordinary commotion had drawn to the shore, amongst other spectators of the scene, a certain Italian cook, who, happening to have a smattering both of English and Romaic, stepped forward to offer his services as interpreter. "He says he's freighted with tea-pots," said Sergeant L.; "do make him produce them." "What have you brought?" said the cook to the captain. "Tea-pots!" replied the captain. "Ah!" said the cook, turning to the anxious expectants, "he say he bring *tipotas*—dat mean, in his language, *noting*."

The Bishop and the Sparrows.—A Bishop who had for his arms two fieldfares, with the motto, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" thus explains the matter to an intimate friend:

"Fifty or sixty years ago a little boy resided at a little village near Dilleagen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the wood to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older his father taught him to pick the juniper berries and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them for making hollands. Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys of about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings almost of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He was quite aware it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole day thinking, while he was gathering his juniper berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster, in the hope of getting some lessons. One day when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school trying to set a bird trap, and he asked one what it was for. The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of fieldfares, and that they were setting the trap to catch some. This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but he could catch some.

"The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood he had the great delight to catch two fieldfares. He put them in the basket, and tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door he saw the two little boys who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative, and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the schoolmaster's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, and how he had caught the birds to bring them as a present to the master.

"'A present, my good boy!' cried the schoolmaster; 'you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price and I will pay it to you and thank you besides.'

"'I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please,' said the boy.

"The schoolmaster looked at the boy as he stood before him with bare head and feet, and ragged trousers that reached only half way down his naked legs. 'You are a very singular boy,' said he; but if you will not take money, you must tell me what I can do for you, as I cannot accept your present without doing something for it in return. Is there anything I can do for you?'

"'Oh yes!' said the boy, trembling with delight; 'you can do for me what I should like better than anything else.'

"'What is that?' said the schoolmaster, smiling.

"'Teach me to read,' cried the boy, falling on his knees; 'oh, dear, kind sir, teach me to read!'

"The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him at all his leisure hours, and learned so rapidly that the schoolmaster recommended him to a nobleman who resided in the neighborhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in mind as in birth, patronised the poor boy and sent him to school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities, and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors, he adopted two fieldfares for his arms.

"'What do you mean?" cried the bishop's friend.

"'I mean,' returned the Bishop with a smile, 'that the poor boy was MYSELF.'"

"The Campbells are Coming."—It happened, about the beginning of the last century, when "rugging and riving" prevailed in the Highlands, that Duncan McGregor left his sheep farm on Lochowside, held further south, and emigrated with his family and flocks to somewhere about the braes of Doune. Duncan was a man of peace and decorum, punctual in his attendance at kirk and market, and had just returned home from Doune fair when he found his eldest son reading a chapter to his mother. There were no pronouncing dictionaries in those days, at least none of them had as yet reached the wayside school of Drumvaich; so Jock blundered on, opened wide his mouth, giving each vowel its broadest sound. It happened that the book of Job was the subject matter of the reading; but before the son had proceeded far, the father had begun to nod, and the frequent *tastings* of the fair, and the fatigues of his journey had somewhat conglomerated his ideas. At last the *sough* of the following words struck his ear: "And Job had seven thousand sheep, and there were three thousand *camels*." "Stop, Jock," said the father; "come owre that again; how mony Campbells, said ye?" "Three thousand, father." "And how mony sheep?". "Seven thousand, father." "Aweel, my man, I can tell ye, gin Job's shouthers had been as near the hills as ours were on Lochowside, he wad needed a' his patience; for the first raid o' three thousand Campbells wad hae made a sad hole in the hirsel."

Fatal Disaster at Sea.

WRECK OF THE LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP INDIAN AND LOSS OF TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES.

The iron steamer Indian, from Liverpool on the 9th ult., struck a sea ledge near Marie Joseph on Monday, the 21st ult. She had 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, 800 tuns of cargo, and some specie. Half an hour after striking, she parted amidships. One boat was capsized and twenty-seven persons were drowned. Another boat was stove alongside.

Two more boats, with part of the passengers and crew, drifted to sea, and have not since been heard of. The Lutea ran close to the wreck, among the breakers, and became herself a total wreck; crew saved. The ship ran on the ledge while at a speed of eight knots an hour. The weather at the time was hazy, but not thick. The captain was deceived by the soundings, and supposed he was off Cape Sable. When the vessel struck she tore off her bottom and filled almost instantly. The engineers opened the valves of the boilers, thus preventing an explosion. A boat with three ladies, accompanied by their husbands, beat about nine hours in a cold sleet and high sea, but landed safely.

Ladies' Grand Charity Fair at the Academy of Music.—This great Fair about to be held for the benefit of the charities of the Institution of Mercy in this city, will, as announced, open on the 5th of December next, at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, and will continue open day and evening for two weeks. There will be a magnificent display of rich and rare articles at the Fair, and the ladies engaged in it have made extensive preparations to make this the most splendid Ladies' Fair ever held in the United States, and they feel confident that the admirable cause for which they are laboring will receive a generous support from the charitable public.

The Venerable Archbishop of Turin, Mgr. Franconi, has issued from his exile a pastoral letter to his diocesans, on the actual position of the States of the Church.

The Water-Lily.

Burthened with a careless sorrow,
Came I to the river deep ;
Weary, hopeless of the morrow,
Seeking but a place to weep ;
Sparkling onwards, full of gladness,
Each sun-crested wavelet flew,
Mocking my deep-hearted sadness,
Till I sickened at the view.
Then I left the sunshine golden
For the gloomy willow shade,
Desolate and unbeholden,
There my fainting limbs I laid.
And I saw a water-lily
Resting in its trembling bed,
On the drifting waters chilly,
With its petals white outspread.
Pillowed there, it lay securely,
Moving with the moving wave,
Up to heaven gazing purely,
From the river's gloomy grave.
As I looked, a burst of glory
Fell upon the snowy flower,
And the lessoned allegory
Learned I in that blessed hour :—
Thus does Faith, divine, indwelling,
Bear the soul o'er life's cold stream,
Though the gloomy billows swelling,
Evermore still darker seem.
Yet the treasure never sinketh,
Though the waves around it roll,
And the moisture that it drinketh,
Nurtures, purifies the soul.
Thus aye looking up to Heaven
Should the white and calm soul be,
Gladden in the sunshine given,
Nor from clouds shrink fearfully.
So I turned, my weak heart strengthened,
Patiently to bear my woe ;
Praying, as the sorrow lengthened,
My endurance too might grow.
And my earnest heart's beseeching
Charmed away the sense of pain ;
So the lily's silent teaching
Was not given to me in vain.

D. M. M.

PERILS OF BUFFALO HUNTING.

Among the numerous stories of the chase in India, America, and at home, with which we have amused our readers, the following is undoubtedly one of the most interesting. It is related by Mr. Featherstonhaugh in his Excursion through the Slave States :

"The most interesting hunter's story I have ever heard was told me by our host, Mr. Percival, who has followed the forest-chase from his youth. In 1807 he was on a trapping expedition with two companions on the Washita, when they left him to kill buffalo, bear, and the larger game ; and he remained to trap the streams for beaver. He had not met with very good success, and had been without meat about twenty-four hours, when, turning a small bend of the river, he espied a noble-looking old male buffalo lying down on the beach. Having secured his canoe, he crept softly through a corn-brake which lay between the animal and himself, and fired. The shot was an indifferent one, and only wounded the animal in the side; but it roused him, and having crossed the river, he soon lay down again. This was about noon, when the animal, having grazed, was resting himself in a cool place. Percival now crossed the river also, in his canoe, and got into the woods, which were there very open, and somewhat broken by little patches of prairie land; a very frequent occurrence in this part of Arkansas, where forest and prairie often seem to be contending for the mastery. But the bull being suspicious, rose before the hunter came near enough to him, and took to the open woods. Percival was an experienced hunter; he had killed several hundred buffaloes, and knew their tempers in every sort of situation. He knew that the animal, when in large herds, was easily mastered, and was well aware that when alone he was sometimes dogged, and even dangerous; he therefore followed his prey cautiously for about a mile, knowing that he would be down again ere long. The buffalo now stopped, and Percival got within thirty yards of him, watching an opportunity to strike him mortally ; but the beast seeing his enemy so near, wheeled completely round, put his huge shaggy head close to the ground before his fore feet, as is their custom when they attack each other, and rapidly advanced upon the hunter, who instantly fires, and put his ball through the bull's nose; but seeing the temper the beast was in, and knowing what a serious antagonist he was when on the offensive, he also immediately turned and fled.

In running down a short hill some briers threw him down, and he dropped his gun. There was a tree not far from him of eighteen inches in diameter, and everything seemed to depend upon his reaching it, but as he rose to make a push for it, the buffalo struck him on the fleshy part of the hip with his horn, and slightly wounded him. Before the beast, however, could wheel round upon him again he gained the tree, upon which all the chance he had of preserving his life rested. A very few feet from this tree grew a sapling, about four or five inches in diameter; a most fortunate circumstance for the hunter, as it contributed materially to save his life. The buffalo now doggedly followed up his purpose of destroying his adversary, and a system of attack and defense commenced that perhaps is without a parallel. The buffalo went round and round the tree pursuing the man, jumping at him in the peculiar manner of that animal, every time he thought there was a chance of hitting him; while Percival, grasping the tree with his arms, swung himself round it with greater rapidity than the animal could follow him. In this manner the buffalo harassed him *more than four hours*, until his hands became so sore from rubbing against the rough bark of the oak tree, and his limbs so fatigued, that he began to be disheartened.

In going round the tree the buffalo would sometimes pass between it and the sapling; but the distance between them was so narrow that it inconvenienced him, especially when he wanted to make his jumps ; he therefore frequently went round the sapling instead of going inside of it. The time thus consumed was precious to Percival; it enabled him to breathe, and to consider how he should defend himself.

After so many hours fruitless labor, the bull seemed to have lost his pristine vigor, and became slower in his motions; he would now make his short start, preparatory to his jump, only at intervals ; and even then he jumped doubtingly, as if he saw that Percival would avoid his blow by swinging to the other side. It was evident he was baffled, and was considering what he should do. Still continuing in his course round the tree, but in this slow manner, he at length made an extraordinary feint, that does honor to the reasoning powers of the buffalo family. He made his little start as usual, and when Percival swung himself round, the bull, instead of aiming his blow in the direction he had been accustomed to do, suddenly turned to that side of the tree where Percival would be brought when he had swung himself round, and struck with all his might. The feint had almost succeeded; Percival only just saved his head, and received a severe contusion on his arm, which was paralysed for an instant. He now began to despair of saving his life; his limbs trembled under him; he thought the buffalo would wear him out, and it was so inexpressibly painful to him to carry on this singular defence, that at one time he entertained the idea of leaving the tree, and permitting the animal to destroy him, as a mode of saving himself from pain and anxiety that were intolerable.

But the buffalo, just at that time giving decided symptoms of being as tired as himself, now stopped for a few minutes, and Percival took courage. Remembering that he had his butcher's knife in his breast, he took it out and began to contrive plans of offence ; and when the bull, having rested awhile, recommenced his old rounds, Percival took advantage of the slowness of his motions, and using a great deal of address and management, contrived in the course of half an hour to stab and cut him in a dozen different places. The animal now became weak from loss of blood, and although he continued to walk round the tree, he made no more jumps, contenting himself with keeping his head and neck close to it. This closed the conflict, for it enabled Percival to extend his right arm, and give him two deadly stabs in the eyes. Nothing could exceed the frantic rage of the unwieldly animal when he had lost his sight; he bellowed, he groaned, he pawed the ground, and gave out every sign of conscious ruin and immitigable fury; he leaned against the sapling for support, and twice knocked himself down by rushing with his head at the large tree. The second fall terminated this strange tragic combat, which had now lasted nearly six hours. The buffalo had not strength enough to rise, and the conqueror, stepping up to him and lifting up his nigh shoulder, cut all the flesh and ligaments loose, and turned it over his back. He then, after resting himself a few minutes, skinned the beast, took a part of the meat to his canoe, made a fire, broiled and ate it.

Of the intense anxiety of mind produced in the hunter by this conflict, an idea may be formed from the fact that when he joined his companions, after a separation of forty days, they asked why he looked so pale and emaciated, and inquired "if he had been down with the fever?" He then related to them his adventure with the buffalo, adding that from that very evening when he prevailed over the animal, he had never got any quiet rest; and so severely had his nervous system been shaken, that as soon as the occupations of the day were over, and he had lain down to rest, the image of the resolute and powerful animal always came before him, putting his life in jeopardy in a thousand ways, and creating in him such a desperate agitation of mind, that he was constantly jumping up from the ground to defend himself; such was his state, that he who had been formerly proverbial for his daring and resolution, now trembled with apprehension even when a covey of quails unexpectedly flushed before him. Mr. Percival told me that three months had elapsed after this adventure before his sleep became tranquil, and that although twenty-seven years had now passed away, every sudden noise would disconcert him, even if it were the crowing of a cock. Ten years ago he had the curiosity to visit the place where so memorable a passage in his life occurred, and he found the bark of the tree sufficiently torn and abraded to have identified it, even if the bones of his ancient adversary had not been there.

THE ROMAN QUESTION FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

A Lecture by Dr. Huntington.

One of the largest audiences we have ever seen in the Cooper Institute assembled on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., to hear the lecture of Dr. Huntington on the above-named subject. There was a large number of clergymen on the platform, among whom we observed the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V.G. ; Rev. M. Driscoll, Rev. Mr. Brennan, Rev. Mr. Donnelly, Rev. Mr. Mooney, Rev. Mr. Brady, and others.

The lecturer commenced his discourse by observing that the Roman Question was essentially an American one, inasmuch as the bases of both governments were identical—the idea of theocracy, or the government of God, the absolute supremacy of right being the fundamental idea of both. The New England Puritans who burned witches, and persecuted unto death Papists and Quakers in the olden time, as well as the modern sticklers for the Bible in the Public Schools, only prove that the dominating idea of the American mind is the ascendancy of right, the paramount importance of honoring God's Word and executing God's will. The principle was right, though the application of it was wrong. The lecturer traced the rise and progress of the Papal power, spoke of the donations of territory by Pepin and Charlemagne, and the influence of the Popes in checking despotism among sovereigns and anarchy among peoples. Coming down to the present time, he spoke of the Roman Question, or the theocratic question, as it now stands; referred to and refuted the slanders of M. About on the condition of the Papal States; and proved by figures that the Roman people are more lightly taxed than any other in the Peninsula; while in comparison with New York, which, as the lecturer observed, was, as everybody knew, the best governed city in the world! they might be considered exempt from taxation altogether. In Rome it was thirty-five per cent., in Sardinia sixty-eight per cent., in Naples sixty-five per cent., and in New York about five hundred per cent. The lecturer next referred to the desire for a United Italy now manifested by the Italian revolutionists, and characterized it as chimerical, Italy not possessing the elements of a united national existence, like France, which had been a unit for centuries, while Italy had been split up into insignificant fractions. The present attempt proved only one thing satisfactorily—that Italians wanted to be Frenchmen. They complain that in consequence of their country being the centre of Catholicity, they are deprived of certain rights enjoyed by other Catholic countries. Now, continued the lecturer, this Roman Question is considered a rather complicated one, but it will simplify it wonderfully to look at it from an American point of view. The Catholic Church is a republic, containing two hundred millions of people, and the Pope is the Head or President of this republic. Rome is its centre of unity, its seat of government, its federal capital. Now, what would we think if the District of Columbia deemed itself oppressed because privileged, and peremptorily refused to be any longer considered as the capital of the United States? And this is the suicidal policy of the Roman States—the District of Columbia of the Catholic world—which longs, according to M. About and writers of that stamp, to abdicate its proud position and be like France—France whose highest glory is that it is the right arm, the first soldier of the Church. In reply to the assertion of the revolutionists, that the people were unanimous in desiring a change of government, the lecturer showed that the bulk of the people were happy and contented, and the spirit of dissatisfaction to such characters as Massimo d'Azeglio, the novelist, or Napoleon Repoli, the tract writer. As to the assertion that the educated upper classes were shut out from all government offices, and that that fact was strong presumptive evidence of the corrupt character of the Italian governments against which the change was reiterated, Dr. Huntington replied by referring to the parallel case of New York, where the government was in the hands not of the kid-gloved upper ten, but of the hard-fisted and unterrified democracy. In this connection, he gave an amusing account of lobbying manœuvres, the mysteries of caucussing, and the science of engineering, as applied to political meetings. The principal objection urged against Rome, observed the lecturer, is that she is not fast enough for this age. She does not understand the spirit of the era like Louis Napoleon, but Rome can afford to be slow; perpetuity is hers, and to the Sovereign Pontiff has been given a promise such as has not been accorded to the Napoleonic dynasty. Napoleon the Grand took the Pope prisoner, forced him to leave Rome, and all the enemies of the Catholic Church exclaimed that now the Papacy was at an end—that Rome would never see another Pope; but the Crowned Priest returned to the Vatican and lived to send Napoleon absolution to St. Helena. Dr. Huntington, speaking of the popular idea of Rome as a misgoverned and corrupt city, said that he had spent two winters there, and during that time had never heard of a robbery, had never seen a fire or a drunken man, nor an improper character in the streets. He referred to the fact that Howard, the philanthropist, when visiting the prisons in Europe, found those of Rome free from the reproach that attached to those of other countries—all the reforms he contemplated having been adopted in 1704, during the pontificate of Clement XI. In fact, the reforms that have been introduced from time to time in Europe can be traced directly to Rome, where every suggestion having for its object the amelioration of man's condition, has been practically tested long before the idea was conceived in other countries.

The lecturer concluded his exceedingly interesting discourse by observing, that if it were possible to crush out the principle of theocracy in the person of the Pope, the world would find itself under the rule of a different Sovereign—of a Pope booted and spurred, who would trample them under his feet, and set at defiance every law, human and divine.

'Neath the Poplar Tree.

The wind was moaning mournfully
In the branches of a poplar tree,
'Twas just at evening's deepest hour,
So strange, that wind's dark gloomy power,
That 'neath the tree we sat us down,
Leaning against the bark of brown :
And there we three,
'Neath the poplar tree,
Sat, darkling, sad as sad could be.

Betwixt the tree-root and the sky,
Were blacken'd ruins plac'd on high ;
And, 'mong its broken walls, was lost
A moon-beam, like a sheeted ghost,
The wind's last tones the while were shed,
In heavy dirges for the dead ;
And there we three, .
'Neath the poplar tree,
Mus'd on death and eternity.

I watch'd a small star vanishing,
The wind the while did softly sing,
As though it would console my heart,
That griev'd to see the star depart ;
And then to deeper thoughts I fell,
And asked what in the stars may dwell ?
And there we three
'Neath the poplar tree,
Discours'd on things of mystery.

Out swell'd a wild monot'nous wail,
Which did o'er all our souls prevail ;
We listened, talked, and listened still,
To tales of grief and worldly ill,
And plaints for suffer'rs far and near,
And sigh'd o'er recollections drear ;
And thus we three,
'Neath the poplar tree,
Sat, darkling, sad as sad could be.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEMALE DRESS.

I have been living abroad some years, chiefly in France, making, however, occasional visits to the land of my birth, which visits have been so strictly devoted to my family and friends that minor objects were unheeded. I had, nevertheless, a notion that a great and general improvement was going on in all things, especially in female attire. This opinion was unshaken by the curious specimens of British females seen in Paris ; they came, I considered, from some of our remotest provinces, where fashion and taste were unknown, and they would, I deemed, have been as out of character in Hyde Park as in the gardens of the Tuileries. Thus have I accounted for their strange apparel to my Parisian friends ; and knowing that all travelers like to go as far from home as possible, my opinion was not unreasonable.

On the occasion of my present visit, October, 1859, I see with dismay that the "caricatures," as the French called them, I had observed in Paris were not exceptional cases. In London and Brighton my eye rests with astonishment on the tasteless finery of my countrywomen. I see gaudy, tawdry bonnets, of no form at all, made up of tumbled gauze or lace, mixed up with, and kept together by, all sorts of trimming. The shape, where there is one, is that of a skull cap, with a graceless projection behind and indefinite additions in front. The rest of the dress is in keeping with the head, and fitness is so little studied that I have seen cloth cloaks on a sultry day, and lace mantles when wind and rain kept me in doors.

This state of things is not the worst of the matter. I find a notion gaining ground that an English lady's dress is "perfect," "quiet," "neat," "distingue," while all that is flashy and showy is denounced as "French." Now the reverse of this is the fact. The false notions in England on this subject have arisen, I presume, thus : there is a class of women whose chief aim is to attract attention. These persons bring discredit on French fashions, but such fashions as theirs are not general in Paris ; nor could I say with certainty where they have their origin, unless it be at the Temple, from whence proceeds a large ascending scale of taste, ending in the Rue de la Paix. In these shops no Parisian of distinction condescends to cast a glance.

The style of dress of the French lady on foot is of the quietest and most unpretending order. If flowers are worn, they are few and seldom outside the bonnet. That bonnet, simple as it is, was manufactured in a place unknown to the stranger, and unattainable to the female of limited means. In winter the gown is so universally black, that when I caught sight of a color, I was almost sure I saw a foreigner, and was seldom mistaken.

A Frenchwoman's purpose is to dress according to her rank, means, circumstances and beauty. I say the last advisedly, for no woman, perhaps, is without some personal charm, did she not disfigure herself by dress. As rich materials are not to be obtained by all women of birth, the Parisian, in this case, will adopt some simple, tasteful style, which she never varies ; and I have known elderly ladies wear a costume of their own invention, which had the effect of originality and distinction, not that of making frights of themselves, a thing a Frenchwoman never does.

The appearance of the middle class in France is, like that of all countries, more abounding in individual taste than that of the higher and lower orders. There is, however, a great and general regard to neatness, especially about the hands and feet. No shabby boots or dirty gloves offend the eye ; in summer, mittens are worn by those who cannot afford good gloves.

The lower orders nearly all over France, especially in Paris, are well dressed—that is, becomingly, and with due regard to their station. Pretty clean caps are placed on the smoothest of heads, clean, fresh looking gowns, shawls, or jackets, to distinguish this class in its holiday attire. Here the iron does duty in preparing these women to look their best.

I now turn from the pleasing picture of cleanliness and taste to the holiday group of a similar class in England. I have it before me. The mother has a faded silk or straw bonnet on her uncombed head, which nevertheless is adorned (?) with a profusion of trumpery artificial flowers, of any color, or all colors ; she has, besides, plenty more about her bonnet, on no part in particular. The shawl is a match, or no match, as you take it, to the bonnet ; a profusion of ill assorted colors will be there, and it is put on so as to render her figure as ungraceful as possible—that is, more so than nature. Then, her gown!—that cheap, showy, unbecoming stuff, is to be found nowhere, I believe, but in England ; we all know the vast varieties that fill the shop windows ; not ugly as chair covers or curtains, perhaps, but frightful as dresses.

As love of finery has always prevailed among uncultivated people, it might be passed over in that case in England ; but women who are highly educated in other respects, are often sadly ignorant on the subject of dress, natural taste not being common in our country, and the defect not being supplied by education.

There is, indeed, a false notion that no allusion should be permitted to personal improvement, as "vanity might be encouraged," &c. Now, as women are expected to add a charm to life, to conceal deformities, and render ordinary things attractive, how can they effect this if they have not the necessary knowledge? A well furnished or a well dressed woman need not ruin a husband, and, if not, must please him ; but at present a wife trusts to money chiefly, as she has no ideas of her own to work with.

I knew a mother—an excellent one she was—who had especial tact in seeing and directing the character of her children. She was not a talented woman, but possessed strong good sense. One day a little girl, nine years of age, came down to breakfast with a handkerchief round her neck ; she had a sore throat. Her mother remarked that the handkerchief was too new or too old, I forget which, for the purpose. "Yes, mamma, I know that," replied the child, "but I had no other that went well with my frock."

This mother did not pooh-pooh the fastidiousness of her child, but was well pleased with the proof of good taste, which we found to be remarkable.

As I have already said, good taste is not natural to us. To confess it is the first step towards improvement ; the second is not so easy.

I should advise, as a beginning towards dressing well, to do the contrary of all done now. A quiet self-color may replace the too attractive gown ; the flowers may be taken from the bonnets, the trimming from the mantles ; these additions have no grace ; that of simplicity may be attained and absurdity avoided. No fashion should be universal, but ought to be modified by the individual age, complexion and circumstance being borne in mind. It is only by the strictest attention to these points, and excessive neatness, especially in minor articles, that an Englishwoman can give evidence of refinement of mind, dress being so cheap that mere rich materials may be worn by the vulgar. [Bentley's Miscellany.

KILLING THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—One day when on the Tanga river, near its mouth, I was busily engaged teasing hippopotami, with one man, a polesman, in a very small canoe, just capable of carrying what it had on board, myself in the bows with my four bore Blissett in hand, while Capt. Burton's monster elephant gun, a double barreled six bore, weighing, I believe, twenty pounds, was lying at the stern in the poler's charge.

The river was a tidal one of no great breadth, and the margin was covered by a thick growth of the mangrove shrub, on the boughs of which the sharp-edged shells of the tree-oyster stuck in strings and clusters in great numbers. The best time to catch the hippopotamus is when the tide is out and the banks are bared, for then you find him wallowing in the mud or basking on the sand, (when there is any,) like jungle hog, and with a well directed shot on the ear, or anywhere about the brain pan, you have a good chance of securing him. I especially mention this, as it is quite labor in vain, in places where the water is deep, to fire at these animals, unless you can kill them outright, as they dive under like a water rat and are never seen more if they are only wounded. I, like most raw hands at this particular kind of sport, began in a very different way from what, I think, a more experienced hunter would have done, by chasing them in the water and firing at their heads whenever they appeared above it, and even fired slugs about their eyes and ears, in hopes that I might irritate them sufficiently to make them charge the canoe. This teasing dodge proved pretty successful, for when the tide had run clean out, only pools and reaches, connecting by shallow runnels the volume of the natural stream, remained for the hippopotami to sport in, and my maneuvering in these confined places became so irritating that a large female came rapidly under water to the stern of the canoe, and gave it such a sudden and violent cant with her head or withers, that that end of the vessel shot up in the air and sent me sprawling on my back, with my legs forced up by the seat—a bar of wood—at right angles to my body ; whilst the poler and the big double gun were driven like a pair of shuttlecocks, flying right and left of the canoe high up into the air. The gun on one side fell plump into the middle of the stream, and the man on the other dropped, post first, on to the hippopotamus's back, but rapidly scrambled back into the canoe. The hippopotamus then, as is these animals' wont, renewed the attack, but I was ready to receive her, and as she came rolling, porpoise fashion, close by the side of the canoe, I fired a quarter of a pound of lead, backed by four drachms of powder, into the middle of her back, the muzzle of the rifle almost touching it. She then sank, and I never saw her more ; but the gun (after lying on the sandy bottom the whole of that night) I managed, by the aid of several divers, to find on the following day.

Bombay says that on one occasion, when coming down the Pangani river in a canoe with several other men, an irritated hippopotamus charged and upset it, upon which he and all his friends dived under water and then swam to the shore, leaving the hippopotamus to vent his rage on the shell of the canoe, which he most spitefully stuck to. This, he assures me, is the proper way to dodge a hippopotamus and escape the danger of a bite from him. On another occasion, when I was hippopotamus hunting in one of the boats belonging to a large frigate, the property of Sultan Majid of Zanzibar, in an inlet of the sea close to Kaole, I chased a herd of hippopotami in deep water, till one of the lot, coming as usual from below, drove a tusk clean through the boat with such force that he partially hoisted her out of the water ; but the brute did no further damage, for I kept him off by making the men splash their oars rapidly whilst making for the shore, where we just arrived in time to save ourselves from sinking.

The day previous to this adventure I bagged a fine young male hippopotamus close to this spot, by hitting him on the ear when standing in shallow water. The ivory of these animals is more prized than that of the elephant, and in consequence of the superior hardness of its enamel, it is in great requisition with the dentist.

Hippopotami are found all down this coast in very great numbers, but especially in the deltas of the rivers or up the streams themselves, and afford an easy, remunerative and pleasant sport to any man who is not addicted to much hard exercise. The Panjani, Kingani and Lufiji rivers are full of them, as well as all the other minor feeders to the sea along that coast. If these animals happen to be killed in places so far distant from the sea that the tidal waters have not power to draw them out to the ocean depths, their bodies will be found, when inflated with gas after decomposition, floating on the surface of the water a day or two afterwards, and can easily be secured by the sportsman if he be vigilant enough to take them before the hungry, watchful savages come and secure them to damp their rapacious appetites. Mussulmans will even eat these amphibious creatures without cutting their throats, looking on them as cold-blooded animals, created in the same manner as fish.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.—It is an admirable thought of those excellent women who have labored successfully to enlist women's wit and women's heart in this great campaign against ignorance, dirt and uncleanliness, that they have determined to direct their first efforts to the amelioration of the relations between mothers and children. It is an ample sphere for utility ; there is such sore need for help to these innocents, of whose massacre we have so often during late years painfully and almost hopelessly, related the details. For with all the great growth of our civilization, and the advance in life-range, infantile mortality has been untouched ; it has been nearly unassailed. And yet we have the conviction that this terrible item in the bills of death may be more easily economised than any other. "How to feed babies," "how to dress babies," "how to ventilate a room," "how to avoid narcotics," "how to manage children," "how to cook plain food," "how to keep a house clean"—these are the elemental letters of the language in which the people must be addressed. Women may teach this alphabet to women. Why not the alphabet of the science of life as well as the alphabet of language—the reading and writing of physiology ? Admirable addresses have been printed by Dr. Lankester, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Kingsley, and others, eloquently dealing with this theme ; it is one which should profoundly interest the wives and daughters of medical practitioners, who will find a boundless field of usefulness opened before them by co-operating with the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge. It were easy for one woman to become thus the saviour of the lives of many children, and the benefactor of hundreds more. [Lancet.

BUTTONS FROM CLAY.—The principle of forming Mosaic tesserae by the pressure of dry powder, has been applied to the manufacture of various kinds of buttons. They are called agate buttons, and are made of *Kaolin*, or China clay, brought from the neighborhood of St. Austell, in Cornwall. This kaolin is the same as the celebrated pottery clay of the Chinese, which is obtained from disintegrated granite. The buttons are pretty and clear in appearance and very hard. They are manufactured in all shapes and sizes, plain and ornamented, and as compared with the cost of mother-of-pearl, are said to be about one-third the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Toilet of a Pawnee Indian Dandy.—He began his toilet, about eight in the morning, by greasing and smoothing his whole person with fat, which he rubbed afterwards perfectly dry, only leaving the skin sleek and glossy; he then painted his face vermillion, with a stripe of red also along the centre of the crown of the head; he then proceeded to his "coiffure," which received great attention, although the quantum of hair demanding such care was limited, inasmuch as his head was shaved close, except one tuft at the top, from which hung two plaited "tresses." (Why must I call them "pigtails?") He then filled his ears, which were bored in two or three places, with rings and wampum, and hung several strings of beads round his neck; then, sometimes painting stripes of vermilion and yellow upon his breast and shoulders, and placing armlets above his elbows and rings upon his fingers, he proceeded to adorn the nether man with a pair of mocassins, some scarlet cloth leggins fastened to his waistbelt, and bound round below the knee with garters of beads four inches broad. Being so far prepared, he drew out his mirror, fitted into a small wooden frame, (which he always, whether hunting or at home, carried about his person,) and commenced a course of self-examination, such as the severest disciple of Watts, Mason, or any other religious moralist, never equalled. Nay more, if I were not afraid of offending the softer sex by venturing to bring man into comparison with them in an occupation which is considered so peculiarly their own, I would assert that no female creation of the poets, from the time that Eve first saw "that smooth watery image," till the polished toilet of the lovely Belinda, ever studied her own reflected self with more perseverance or satisfaction than this Pawnee youth. I have repeatedly seen him sit, for above an hour at a time, examining his face in every possible position and expression; now frowning like Homer's Jove before a thunder-storm, now like the same god, described by Milton, "smiling with superior love;" now slightly varying the streaks of paint upon his cheeks and forehead, and then pushing or pulling "each particular hair" of his eyebrows into its most becoming place! Could the youth have seen anything in that mirror half so dangerous as the features which the glassy wave gave back to the gaze of the fond Narcissus, I might have feared for his life or reason, but, fortunately for these, they had only to contend with a low receding forehead, a nose somewhat *siminous*, a pair of small sharp eyes, with high cheek-bones, and a broad mouth, well furnished with a set of teeth, which had at least the merit of demolishing speedily everything, animal or vegetable, that came within their range.

His toilet thus arranged to his satisfaction, one of the women or children led his buffalohorse before the tent; and he preceeded to deck his steed, by painting his forehead, neck, and shoulders, with stripes of vermilion, and sometimes twisted a few feathers into his tail. He then put into his mouth an old-fashioned bridle, bought or stolen from the Spaniards, from the bit of which hung six or eight steel chains, about nine inches long; while some small bells, attached to the reins, contributed to render the movements of the steed as musical as those of the lovely Sonnante, in the incomparable tales of Comte Hamilton.

All things being now ready for the promenade, he threw a scarlet mantle over his shoulders; thrust his mirror in below his belt; took in one hand a large fan, of wild goose or turkey feathers, to shield his fair and delicate complexion from the sun; while a whip hung from his wrist, having the handle studded with brass nails. Thus accoutred, he mounted his jingling palfrey, and ambled through the encampment, envied by all the youths less gay in attire, attracting the gaze of the unfortunate drudges who represent the gentler sex, and admired supremely by himself!

Chinese Delicacies.—We have to notice a curious and interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Payen, of certain substances, if not new, at least but little known, from which nutritious jellies may be extracted. In 1856, M. de Montravel brought over from China a few bundles of thin white strips of a substance called China moss, said to grow on trees in the south of China and in the Philippine islands. M. Payen, upon examination, found it to be quite exempt from organic structure, and rich in various principles soluble in water, besides a small quantity soluble in alcohol. The remainder, though insoluble in cold water, would swell considerably in it, and then assumed the form of rectangular prisms which appeared to have been manufactured in that shape by means of moulds. It was soluble in boiling acetic acid, leaving a nitrogenous residue amounting to about three-hundredths of its weight. But the most important property of this swelling substance was that it would dissolve in boiling water, and when cool, coagulate in a colorless and transparent jelly. The quantity of water which it could thus fix was equal to 500 times its own weight, so that it yielded ten times more jelly than the best animal gelatine, and much lighter. This substance is slowly soluble in very small quantities of concentrated sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, when it assumes a brown color, and becomes a mass which resists both hot and cold water, and even caustic alkaline solutions. As this property does not belong to any other known vegetable principle, M. Payen has thought it expedient to give this curious substance a peculiar name, viz.: *gelose*; it contains about 43 per cent. of carbon, 51 of oxygen, and 6 of hydrogen. Gelose does not exist in any lichen, but it may be extracted from the *gelidium corneum*, a seaweed found near Java. M. Payen was also induced to try the celebrated birds' nests of China, built by a kind of swallow, (*salangana fuciphaga*,) in order to ascertain whether they contained any similar principle. Various authors have attributed the nutritive properties of these birds' nests to their being composed of certain fuci, such as the *plocaria lichenoides*, the *gelidium corneum*, &c. Wil. loughby affirms that the birds pick up a tenacious *sea froth* (!) upon the rocks, and that this curious froth is produced by fishes. Kæmpfer asserts that the nests are made of mollusks, an opinion which is also adopted by Linnæus. Everard Home, Gervais, Van Beneden, and Prince Charles Bonaparte are of opinion that their matter is merely a salival secretion which the salangane has at its command during the season in which it builds its nest. In 1856, M. Simonet de Maisonneuve sent home a white substance in long slips, stating it to be the purified substance of these nests; and Professor J. Cloquet found that it yielded a light jelly like that of isinglass. M. Payen adds a few observations to the above. The normal substance of the nests, dried *in vacuo* at boiling point, emits ammoniacal vapors, and contains various soluble chlorides, sulphates, and phosphates, besides carbonate of lime. When reduced to powder it will swell in cold water to 8 1-2 times its value; in boiling water it will dissolve, leaving 7 per cent. of an insoluble residue. It does not coagulate like jelly on cooling, and appears to be animal mucus of a peculiar nature which M. Payen proposes to call *cubilose*. The quantity of birds' nests annually exported from the great Indian Archipelago is valued at 242,400 lb. English; they are sold at the rate of 150f. per lb. first quality, 100f. second, and 70f. third quality. They are to be had in Paris at the rate of 1,600f. the lb., or 6f. 40c. per nest weighing 2 grammes.

A Model Silk Manufactory.—This establishment—at Roveredo, the seat of the silk trade in Austrian Lombardy—has gained a high reputation, not only for the quality of the goods manufactured, but for the philanthropic system upon which it is conducted. Four hundred females are constantly employed, who are not only provided with their living, but every care is taken of their education. A young girl from eleven to fourteen years of age, in poverty, who can produce a certificate of good conduct and health, is apprenticed from four years and a half to six years and a half under an indenture, stipulating that she shall, during her apprenticeship, be provided with board, lodging, clothing and instruction in religion, as well as reading, writing, arithmetic, needle-work, and all the branches of the manufacture of silk. After the first six months each apprentice receives an annual salary of 15 florins (about £1 11s.,) which sum is placed in the savings' bank of Roveredo. Those parents who are in very needy circumstances, are permitted, after their daughter has been two years apprenticed, to draw an annual allowance. The proprietor himself deposits five hundred florins in the bank every year, for the purpose of being distributed in different awards to those whose industry and skill are found the most deserving at a public examination. In case of death, the parents have a right to claim whatever funds the child may have in the bank. Upon the termination of the apprenticeship the girl is at liberty to return home, or stipulate for employment by the year (that being the shortest period for which any of them can be engaged,) and receives an increase of payment according to her abilities. Those who during their apprenticeship have behaved well, and distinguished themselves, are provided at the end of their term with tools and furniture to commence business. Their occupation consists in the manufacture of all sorts of silks, and every twenty-five of the number are alternately instructed in domestic affairs. Certain leisure hours are allowed for meals, lessons and recreation; and when they walk out, some of the teachers are appointed to accompany them. The whole establishmnet is conducted by Mr. Stofella, and consists of twenty superintendents—namely, one director, one vice-director, six teachers, and twelve overseers.

Frog Concert in a German Diligence.—Returned from the University of Giessen, I brought with me a dozen green tree-frogs, which I had caught in the woods near the town. The Germans call them Laub-Frosch, or leaf-frog; they are most difficult things to find, on account of their color so much resembling the leaves on which they live. I have frequently heard one singing in a small bush, and, though I have searched carefully, have not been able to find him: the only way is to remain quiet till he again begins his song. After much ambush work, at length I collected a dozen frogs, and put them in a bottle. I started at night on my homeward journey, by the diligence, and I put the bottle containing the frogs into the pocket inside the diligence. My fellow-passengers were sleepy, old, smoke-dried Germans; very little conversation took place, and, after the first mile, every one settled himself to sleep, and soon all were snoring. I suddenly awoke, with a start, and found all the sleepers had been aroused at the same moment. On their sleepy faces were depicted fear and anger. What had awoke us all up so suddenly? The morning was just breaking, and my frogs, though in the dark pocket of the coach, had found it out; and, with one accord, all twelve of them began their morning song. As if at a given signal, they one and all of them began to croak as loud as ever they could. The noise their united concert made seemed, in the closed compartment of the coach, quite deafening; well might the Germans look angry; they wanted to throw the frogs, bottle and all, out of the window; but I gave the bottle a good shaking and made the frogs keep quiet. The Germans all went to sleep again, but I was obliged to remain awake, to shake the frogs when they began to croak. It was lucky that I did so, for they tried to begin their concert two or three times. The frogs came safely to Oxford; and, the day after their arrival, a stupid housemaid took off the top of the bottle to see what was inside: one of the frogs croaked at the instant, and so frightened her that she dared not put the cover on again. They all got loose in the garden, where I believe the ducks ate them, for I never heard or saw them again. These frogs cost six shillings each in Covent Garden Market; they are not difficult to keep alive, as they will eat black beetles, and these are to be procured at all seasons of the year.

Everything Ought to be Well Done.—A good many capital things are told of the late William Gray, a distinguished merchant in Boston. He was familiarly known by the name of "Billy Gray." He left at his death a large estate, and used to say that the chief source of his worldly success was his motto, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." On one occasion he had reason to find fault with a mechanic for some slovenly job. The mechanic recollected Mr. Gray when he was in a very humble condition, so he bore the rebuke with impatience. "I shan't stand such jaw from you. Why, I recollect when you was nothing but a drummer in a regiment." "And so I was," replied Gray, "so I was a drummer; but didn't I drum *well*—eh! didn't I drum *well?*

Chemical Substitution.—Wonderful effects sometimes flow from very slight causes, and the origin of gun cotton is perhaps as curious as the origin of gunpowder. Professor Schonbein was always remarkable for his fear of being drawn for the militia. He was often heard to exclaim, during the period of balloting, "Oh, dear me! how I do abominate gunpowder. I wish I could find a substitute." His head thus became full of those two objects—gunpowder and substitutes—until he at last found a substitute in gun cotton.

FACETIÆ.

A French Everett.—The Avoyells (La.) Organ publishes the following speech, which it says was delivered at Mansura, in that parish:—

My Ladys and my Frenns: I am not one orrateur; I have tell you over and again that I bees not one orrateur. My frenns, I take almost as one insult, for you to call on me, but, my frenns, I would not have come for you. Vashington is the only man what lives what could make me come. [Cheers.] But my frenns, since you call me to the stump, I will do all in my bilities to do so. "E pluribus unum," I believes, was the name of Vashington's mother, and a capital woman she was. [Cheers and applause.] Ever since Vashington wrote the name of his son George with garden seed, I knows he would be the Fodder of his country.

My frenns, Vashington is just such a fellow as Napoleon—one declared the independence of France, the other of America. [Cheers and applause.) My frenns, this bees no common occa-s-i-on for us Amerikans. Vashington gived us a banner full of tars and tripes, and if ever you saw a man glad of it, it is me. Why, my frens, in France I was nothing at all among the great men, and here I bees an office what brings lots of monnie. My frenns, I means to make all my relations come here and live with Vashington, in this free country, where the land produce cotton and the clay durt produce sugar cane.

In conclusion, I will end by presenting to you, my frenns, that proud bird what flies in the air, and whats got the constitution written on the peenions of its ultimatum, and what's got three yards of triped red silk in its bill, and what floats so prettily in the air. [Tremendous applause.]

Effect of Habit.—The following utterly ridiculous instance of the painful habit London waiters have acquired of invariably repeating every syllable a customer utters, before they can possibly return any answer, literally occurred to a friend, who thus triumphantly tested their imperturbable gravity of countenance:—

"Waiter!" "Yessir."—"Bottled stout," "Bottled stout, sir? Yessir."—"And, here, waiter!" "Yessir.—"Meet me in the willow glen!" "Willow glen, sir? Yessir."

A Child's Comment.—At an examination of an infant school, a little boy being asked his idea of bearing false witness against his neighbor said it was "telling lies." As that aaswer did not quite satisfy the clergyman who was conducting the examination, he asked a little girl who stood next the same question. She immediately replied, "It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it."

Upper-Class Examinations.—Q. Give an example of the degrees of comparison? A. Positive, teach; comparative, teacher; superlative, tea-chest.

An advocate of a provincial town was, three days ago, waited on by a sausage dealer, who said:

"Sir, I want to consult you; If a dog devours sausages placed in my window, can I make the owner pay the damage?"

"Certainly."

"In that case, please to pay me twelve francs, for your dog has just eaten sausages of mine to that extent."

The advocate paid the money. An hour after, the advocate's clerk called on the sausage dealer, and claimed $12f. 50c. for "a consultation about sausages," and the tradesman, to his intense mortification, had to hand over the sum claimed.

A dispute once arose between an English officer and a French one, as to which of the armies they respectively belonged to won a certain battle.

"I think the victory remained with us," said the Englishman, "for a very large portion of our force kept the field."

"A very large portion indeed," replied the Frenchman, drily, "the killed and wounded."

A young lady, fond of dancing, traverses in the course of a season about four hundred miles. Yet no lady would think of walking that distance in six months.

"Gentlemen," said a tavern-keeper to his guests, at midnight, "I don't know whether you have talked enough or not, but as for myself I am going to shut up."

It is an old saying that Time waits for no man; but the fair sex would have us believe that he is gallant enough to wait for the ladies.

If you would enjoy your segar, and, at the same time, the society of the ladies, you should invite none but widows; for they will *bring their own weeds.*

A darkey's instructions for putting on a coat were:—

"Fust de right arm, den de lef, and den gib one general conwulshun."

What is the difference between a butcher and a young lady?—The former kills to dress; while the latter dresses to kill.

A lecturer asserted that all bitter things were hot. "No," suggested Brown, "not *a bitter cold* day."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

SIGNING OF THE TREATIES OF ZURICH.

&c. &c. &c.

By the steamship Circassian, which left Galway on the 12th, we are put in possession of seven days' later intelligence from Europe than that published in last week's RECORD. The following is a summary of the principal features of her news:

IRELAND.

THE ROMANCE OF FORTUNE.—Within the past two days several parties filling comparatively humble positions in Clonmel have fallen heirs to thousands in a manner as grateful as it was unanticipated. The circumstances are as follows: About forty years since, a man named Roger McGrath, related by different degrees of kindred to the lucky parties, was induced, in order to improve his circumstances, to go to America. There he purchased some land, and being an experienced agriculturist, he in a short time extended his property until it embraced several thousand acres of the richest land in Alabama, and he rose to a very elevated position in the State. His correspondence with his friends at home ceased after some time, and as they were not aware of his improved fortune, they made no exercion to renew it. On Friday week his relatives in Clonmel were agreeably surprised by the intelligence that their relative died worth several thousands, which by his will were to be divided amongst his relatives in Ireland. The will has been sworn under £14,000, and there are six claimants—namely, Catherine White, a maid servant, of Dr. Shiell of Clonmel, Margaret Looby, Denis McGrath and his children.

GALWAY HARBOR.—Galway at last, it seems, is about to have its long-desired breakwater. The Galway Vindicator says: Already the necessary preliminaries are being made. On Wednesday evening the celebrated engineer Mr. Abernethy, arrived in Galway, and on the following day proceeded, in company with the Very Rev. Father Daly and U. S. Roberts, Esq., C.E., to view the bay. Mr. Abernethy visited the localities of Mutton Island and of the San Margueretta and Black Rocks, and several times expressed the perfect fitness of Galway as a harbor for Transatlantic shipping. He will now report to the Royal Atlantic Company on the necessary requirements for forming a permanent packet station, in order that his valuable suggestions may be incorporated in the terms of the bill for the constitution of the breakwater. In twenty-four hours a gale had sent floating through the Channel the wrecks of scores of vessels, and imperilled the safety even of the Great Eastern in the Holyhead "*harbor of refuge*;" while in our bay, without any breakwater but what nature gave it, stood the huge bulk of the Indian Empire, secured by a single anchor. When to these facts is added the testimony of Mr. Abernethy, that "Galway was the place of all others laid out for being the station of western navigation," tardy justice must at length arrive and all cavil ceases as to our superiority.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, TUAM.—We are glad to perceive that the subscription for the erection of schools, as a substitute for those from which the Christian Brothers had been evicted by Lord Plunkett, continues to progress very favorably. The committee have received the following letters:

TERVOE, LIMERICK, Oct. 28.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter, which reached me on my return home, I have directed my subscription for the Tuam Catholic Schools to be sent you. Your appeal to the public rests on the strongest grounds. As the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of your district are in Protestant hands, although the Protestants do not constitute so much as three per cent. of the population, the religious wants of the Catholics, to which not one single shilling is contributed from any public fund, are supplied altogether by voluntary contributions. A portion of these contributions amounting to more than £700, was expended by the Christian Brothers in establishing schools on a site of which they had reason to believe that the tenure was secure. The Protestant Bishop, himself in the receipt of an ecclesiastical income of £4,600 a year, while in the diocese of Tuam 43 out of every 44 of the inhabitants are Catholics, having given no warning during the expenditure of the money of the Christian Brothers, evicted them from the schools, and made no compensation to them for the sum they had raised by charity and expended on what the law has determined to be his property. A complete parallel to the act cannot be found in any other country, because in no other country do the clergy of a small minority possess these funds which the piety of other ages devoted to the religious wants of the whole people, and more especially to the instruction and consolation of the poor; but if this were otherwise—if such acts were done in Alsace or in Hungary—if a Catholic Bishop were the ejector, and the funds confiscated against every principle of natural justice had been contributed by a large Protestant majority, which included the whole of the poor of his diocese—if the bishop were in possession of large endowments which had been taken away from the Protestants, while their pastors had no support but alms, what a cry of indignation would be raised, not only against the act, but against the system under which such an act could be perpetrated. The facts of your case, however, need no comment. All that we can desire is that they should be known as widely as possible, and that must produce their legitimate effect on that public opinion which, by some act that shocks it, is often roused to overthrow abuses long tolerated because they were ancient, and which in these countries determines the fate of institutions. I am, gentlemen, ever your faithful and obedient servant, WILLIAM MONSELL.

MY DEAR MR. COYNE,—I enclose you a note for £5, as my first subscription towards the new schools you are about to erect in place of those which your Christian brother, Lord Plunkett, has appropriated. I cannot say that I feel any very lively indignation at the incident which renders this new erection necessary. If the people of Ireland rest content with the plunder of their property, they must not be very zealous about its mal-administration. Believe me always yours sincerely,

G. H. MOORE.

Moore Hall, October 26th, 1859.

SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin of the 30th ult., which appears in The Union, says that M. Dabormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on returning from Paris, gave the King to understand that his part of "filibuster" was played out. On several occasions he expressed the firm conviction in the Council of Ministers:

That the King of Sardinia must entirely abandon the idea of getting anything in Romagna, and must in particular recall all the Piedmontese officers serving in the bands of Garibaldi, if he wished France to aid him in a European Congress.

The next step of His Majesty's Government, under this distinct assurance, was to dispatch a courier to Garibaldi, counselling him to act in accordance with the desires of the French Cabinet. But it is one thing to raise your devil, and another to lay him:

The General replied by a very sharp letter to the effect that the command of the Romagnese troops had been spontaneously offered him by the political chiefs of that country; that on his arrival he had found, not an army capable of serving, but a mere mob without discipline or cohesion, and that in less than two months he had increased their numbers and disciplined them; that it was he, in fact, who had created the army of Romagna, and that the fate of that country was in his hands; and that consequently he would never in any case cede to the counsels of a Power which has injured the Italian cause. He said, moreover, that if the Piedmontese Ministry should be disposed to adopt a "new line of policy different from that which he and the Cavour Cabinet had adopted in common, he (Garibaldi) would maintain alone that policy, and would cause it triumph over all weakness and all resistance."

It is said that this letter was addressed to the King, and that when read in council it caused a difference among the ministers. MM. Dabormida and Della Marmora, wanting to disavow the General and join the Conservative party, and the other ministers opposing such a rupture. From this difference arose the report of a modification of the Cabinet.

Another Turin letter of the 30th ult. mentions that Garibaldi had that evening left for Bologna, after a long interview with the King. The following extract from this letter is important; being, in all probability, the first fruits of the Emperor of the French's letter and M. Dabormida's late journey to Paris.

MM. Migliorati and Rosa, who were the only Piedmontese functionaries remaining in Romagna, have just resigned their posts as Intendants of Ferrara and Ravenna.

THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.

THE POPE AND THE DUKE DE GRAMONT.—A Roman letter in The Independance of Brussels pretends to give a summary of an understanding come to between the Pontifical court and France. It says:

The Duke de Gramont, during the stay of the Pope at Castel Gandolfo, contrived, with great tact, to give the Pope salutary counsel. "I will reflect seriously, Monsieur le Duc," said the Pope to the Ambassador on the eve of leaving for Porto d'Anzio, "on all that you have said to me, and for which I am much obliged to you. On my return we will endeavor to come to an understanding on all that is not contrary to the interests of the Church."

The day after his return, the letter proceeds to say, His Holiness was the first to revive the subject, and in the case of a long conversation made the French Ambassador feel almost certain that Pius IX is disposed to make serious reforms, such as extensive judicial ameliorations, communal elections on large and liberal bases, and a very extensive secularization of the administration." But,

The Pope, it is said, stipulates that first of all the integrity of his States shall be guaranteed to him. This last point presented a serious difficulty. The Duke de Gramont, however, not discouraged, has assured the Pope of French protection, and has dwelt on the fact that the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich adopt the principle of the re-establishment of his temporal power in his Legations. He, however, at the same time, showed the Pope the impossibility of foreign intervention, and labored to convince him that a restoration of his authority would be infinitely more easy if the proclamation of a new system of administration were to precede coercive measures—measures which, it is admitted, the Pope has the right to take, provided they do not assume the character of foreign intervention even on the part of another Italian State.

In order, says the letter, to encourage the Pope in his favorable intentions, the Duke hinted that the departure of the French troops from Rome might be delayed. It adds that "Cardinal Antonelli is still struggling against French influence."

THE TREATIES OF ZURICH.

The three treaties were finally signed at Zurich on the 10th, and the Plenipotentiaries would all leave on the 12th. It was said that Austria had consented to take 102,000,000 francs from France, instead of the 104,000,000 previously demanded.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Affairs between Spain and Morocco were unchanged, though it was reported that the Sultan of Morocco had empowered his brother to grant the demands of Spain.

It is stated that a Moorish gunboat was captured by a Spanish steamer at the mouth of the river Tetuan, after a sharp engagement.

ITALY.

One version of Victor Emanuel's response to the Emperor Napoleon's letter, is that he tells the Emperor he cannot adhere in the Congress to the policy of France touching the restoration of the deposed dynasties, but he will promise not to give any armed aid to Central Italy so long as there is no military intervention there by any other power.

ENGLAND.

The London Times editorially criticises the Great Eastern, and throws great doubts on her being able to fulfill all that has been promised for her. The vessel is pronounced defective in propelling power.

FRANCE.

A French legitimist journal at Angers had received a warning for having endeavored, by insulting allusions, to throw suspicion upon the expressed intentions of the Emperor in regard to the Pope.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH IN SUSQUEHANA CO., PA.—We have received the following interesting account of a Church dedication in this county from a respected correspondent:

ST. JOSEPHS, November 10th, 1859.

The neighborhood of Choconut, Susquehana County, Pa., on Sunday, the 6th ult., witnessed a scene highly interesting in its character, as being the harbinger of inestimable blessings. The corner-stone of a new Catholic Church has been laid there. A source of pleasure this must be to the true Catholic in every case; but the vast multitudes, the piety, the fervor, the enthusiasm, and the delight which they manifested in laying the foundation-stone of a temple in which generations unborn shall adore the God of Israel, together with the dignity and solemnity of the ceremonies, imparted additional joy and magnificence to this scene. Numbers assembled not only from Montrose, Binghampton, and the surrounding towns, but also from places remarkably distant. The students of St. Joseph's College, with the people in its vicinity, went forth to meet the grand procession from Frondville, of which they ultimately formed a part. They marched in order, having in front the cross—the symbol of redemption—and on arriving at the scene of the ceremonies, the foremost ascended the high places and in vain looked for the end of the procession. As far as eye could ken, continuous crowds, like ocean billows, thronged on one another. The number was ascertained to exceed 4,000.

Among the several reverend gentlemen present, we noticed the Very Rev. J. V. O'Reilly, V.G.; the Rev. Father Smulders, C.S.S.R.; Rev, Father Wissel, C.S.S.R; the Rev. Mr. Monahan, President of St. Joseph's College; Rev. Mr. Fox, Rev. Mr. Hourigan, Binghampton. The stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Rev. F. Smulders, assisted by the other reverend gentlemen and the ecclesiastical students of the college. It seemed as if Nature were delighted. The day was calm, the sky was clear, and Heaven beaming with its sunny blue, smiled on the work of charity and love. An altar was erected on the piazza of the Convent, around and in view of which the congregated thousands devoutly knelt, while solemn mass was chanted with a fervid sweetness by the Rev. Mr. Fox, assisted by the Rev. Father Smulders as deacon, and the Very Rev. Mr. O'Reilly as sub-deacon. After mass a powerful and telling sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Monahan. Taking as his text the mustard-seed, and investing the subject with originality and beauty, he traced the triumphant career of the Christian Church, notwithstanding the violent antagonism of avowed enemies, and the wily intrigues of pretended friends. The discourse was as able and comprehensive as we ever heard, on which the reverend orator at one time shed the lucid and animating beams of genius around the tediousness of detail—at another, electrified the audience with bursts of the rarest and richest eloquence. He gave utterance to an enthusiastic panegyric on the Very Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, as sincere as it was well deserved. Adverting to his extraordinary exertions in the cause of religion, he styled him the Xavier of the North, and concluded by an appeal (proved to be most efficacious from the collection which ensued) to aid the saintly veteran in this the last of his many successful struggles to complete the sacred edifice wherein the blessings of Heaven will be invoked and the Holy of Holies for succeeding ages be immolated. T. M.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, CAMDEN, N. J.—We alluded, several weeks ago, says The Catholic Herald and Visitor of the 26th ult., to the erection in Camden of a neat and substantial house of worship, to be called the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Now it is gratifying to record the fact that the Catholics of Camden, although comparatively few, are in the possession of a commodious edifice, which they may justly call their own. The chapel is situated on the corner of Fifth street and Taylor's avenue. The dimensions and style of the building itself have already been given. The debt upon the church has not yet been liquidated, but through the exertions of the Rev. Pastor, Father Moran, it is steadily decreasing.

On Sunday last, the church was solemnly dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey. Mass was celebrated at 8 o'clock, the Right Rev. Bishop being celebrant. Immediately after, the ceremony of dedication took place. At 11 o'clock, Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Moran, and the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 40 persons, 12 of whom were adults. Before administering the Sacrament, the Right Rev. Bishop made a few remarks to those to be confirmed.

The Sacrament of Confirmation, he said, was instituted by God for the sole benefit of man. By it we obtain peculiar graces, which thereafter render us truly strong and perfect Christians. The Sacrament of Confirmation supposes, on the part of those who receive it, a due preparation and instruction. It supposes that if any be guilty of sin, that they have repented, and received the Sacrament of Penance. It also supposes an anxious desire to obtain those graces of which we stand in need. And who does not need all the graces which God bestows? Without the grace of God, he said, it is impossible for us to practice the virtues of a Christian life. Now, when our Lord Jesus Christ suffered for us, he not only satisfied the justice of God, but he obtained those graces for us, which are applied to us by means of the Sacraments. In the Sacrament of Baptism, for instance, there is a simple sign. Water is applied to the forehead of the child in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. This is the form of the Sacrament. But when this outward form is thus applied, the effect immediately follows. At that moment, the grace of God comes down and cleanses the soul of that child from original sin.

In the Sacrament of Holy Confirmation there is a preparation required, he said; but when that preparation has been made, the same effect follows; for in all the sacraments our Lord has annexed these gifts to certain simple forms. When in this sacrament the

Holy Chrism is used, and the sign of the cross made upon the forehead of those to be confirmed, the Bishop only makes certain signs, these signs having in themselves no power to communicate grace; but because Christ has annexed to these forms the peculiar graces of confirmation, they descend upon all those who receive the Sacrament worthily.

The Right Rev. Bishop further said that all his young hearers stood in need of all the graces of Confirmation, in order to protect them from the danger which will constantly surround them in society. He held that in these times, as we are living in a world of trial and temptation, we are exposed to more danger than the Christians of the early times of open persecution. The Catholic religion is spoken of as idolatrous. The Catholic in this country is obliged to contend against prejudices which a great number of his fellow citizens entertain against his religion. Those Protestants who hear these prejudices so often, at last begin to believe they are true. They do not inquire into the charges brought against us, and consequently Catholics are often charged with being superstitious and ignorant. Hence, he said, Catholics should be instructed in their religion. They should receive the Sacraments that they may obtain the graces which God annexes to them. The least of these graces should be cherished as beyond all the wealth of this world.

Services will (in the new church) hereafter be held every Sunday. An efficient choir is in attendance, and ample space is provided for all who visit the church.

FOREIGN.

Dublin Augustinian New Church, John-st.—There are many in England, we are sure, who will rejoice to hear that the Augustinian Fathers in Dublin are taking steps to erect a new Church in John street, more worthy of their ancient order and illustrious founder than the present building, which is quite inadequate, in point of size, for the congregation, now one of the most fervent in the world. The Fathers having succeeded in purchasing a most admirable site, which has also been paid for, it now only remains to collect funds for the execution of this work. They will be enabled, we most sincerely trust, to lay the foundation-stone of the new church by next spring twelvemonth, and to complete it within the year. From the very high position which the Founder holds in the Catholic Church, and the great celebrity of his writings, so dear to every Catholic, and especially to every convert's heart, we doubt not the good and zealous Fathers will find thousands in England, as well as in Ireland, ready to offer them assistance in their noble undertaking. [Register.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Garcary, Dolly's Brae.—This edifice was dedicated on the 2d October. The elevation of the summit is about 80 feet, and in the belfry is a bell of 10 cwt., from Murphy's establishment in Dublin. The internal accommodation is estimated for 1,000 persons, and the style of the whole work reflects credit on Mr. W. J. Barre, of Newry, and the contractor, Mr. James M'Alenan, of Ballymaganaghy, near Castlewellan. The east and two side windows are of stained glass, with figures of religious subjects. The new edifice stands beside the old one of Dolly's Brae, and is a remarkable contrast to it. The altar and tabarnacle were supplied by Barf & Co., Dublin, and are of beautiful design and workmanship. The first stone of the building was laid in June, 1858, and the cost of erection is about £2,000. On the day of the dedication there were about 2,000 persons present, many from Belfast, Newry, &c., including many gentlemen of the Protestant communion. Of course, a considerable number did not gain admission. The ceremony of dedication was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, after which high mass was celebrated, the Rev. C. O'Hare, Drumgath, being celebrant; the Rev. F. M'Laughlin, deacon; the Rev. A. Finegan, sub-deacon; and the Rev. Dr. M'Giverin, master of ceremonies. There was an effective choir, under the direction of Mr. M'Laughlin, organist, Newry. The sermon was very eloquent, and was preached by the Very Rev. L. C. Prideaux Fox, of Inchicore, Dublin. A collection followed, and nearly £300 were subscribed. The sale of tickets has brought up the amount to £365; and a debt of £400 still remains on the church. [Belfast News.

Catholic University.—We understand that the bishops, at their late meeting, made the following appointments: Very Rev. Dr. Gartlan to be Pro-Rector; Rev. W. G. Penny to the chair of the science of Mathematics; James C. Kavanagh, Esq., to the chair of Elementary Mathematics; Dr. Quinlan to the chair of Materia Medica; Dr. Byrne to the chair of Midwifery; Eugene Curry, Esq., to the chair of Irish Language, in addition to Irish Archæology. We are glad to learn that the fees payable to the University by students dwelling in collegiate houses have been greatly reduced.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

Important works of renovation have been commenced in the church of St. Roch, Paris. The Calvary chapel and the transept especially, are to be decorated with mural paintings in the style of those at St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Part of the site on which St. Roch stands was formerly occupied by a large house called the Hotel Gaillon. Dependent on this house there was a chapel dedicated to Saint Susannah, near which, on the spot now occupied by the steps and portal of the church, stood a smaller chapel built by Jean Dinocheau, a rich cattle dealer, and called the chapel of the Five Wounds.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. state that the Archbishops of Tarragona and Burgos, and the Bishop of Barcelona, had published pastoral letters, ordering prayers to be offered up for the Pope; and that their example was to be followed by other prelates.

The Bishop of St. Brieuc, France, has published a pastoral letter recommending prayers for the safety of the Popedom.

The Bishop of St. Fleur has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Orleans, expressing his adhesion to the protest of the latter. The protest has been copied into the Journal de St. Petersburg, Russia.

M. Montalembert.—The Ami de la Religion announces that M. de Montalembert's article entitled "Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et en 1859," which had been reprinted as a pamphlet, has been seized by the authorities both in Paris and the provinces. Proceedings will be immediately commenced against its publishers, on the ground that it is calculated to excite to hatred and contempt against the Government. It is thought likely that the case against the Count will come on at about the same time as the prosecution against M. Edmond About for his "Question Romaine."

The Bishop of Blois has published a circular letter, ordering prayers to be offered up for the Pope.

The Archbishop of Toledo, primate of Spain, and his chapter, have sent a commission to the Government to offer to raise from eight to ten per cent. on their revenues, during the war against the ancient enemies of the Christian faith in Spain.

On the 3d ult. was celebrated a solemn mass and Te Deum at Louvain, to return thanks to God for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the restoration of the Catholic University of that town.

Travelers passing by the battlefield of Magenta, on All Souls' Day, were agreeably surprised at seeing lights attached to each of the crosses planted on the graves of the victims of that battle. This had been the spontaneous act of the Catholic population of the neighboring country.

The Cattolico of Genoa publishes a pastoral letter of the Archbishop, Mgr. Charvaz, former tutor of the King of Sardinia, ordering prayers that God may grant to the Holy Father the strength to support his trials, to triumph over his enemies, and to reign in peace over all his subjects.

The Univers publishes a letter dated Aug. 10, from a missioner in Cochin China, Mr. Choulex, in which we find it mentioned that the treaty of peace between the Annamites and the French had not been concluded as reported. Troops of exiles for the Faith were traversing the province of Cochin China coming from that of Tonking. As many as seventy or eighty were sent to the south. Mgr. Retord, the Bishop of those missions, *died of hunger* in the mountains, and other missioners had fled to Touranne.

On Sunday was read in all the parishes of the Archdiocese of Rennes, a circular of the Archbishop, asking for prayers for the Holy Father, and publishing a brief addressed to the former by the Chief Pontiff. The Univers has received also a copy of a like circular from the Bishop of Strasburgh.

The Pope and Mr. O'Shannessy, of Melbourne.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the Holy Father has placed in the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, who lately visited the Eternal City, a gold medal from his Holiness, to be presented to the late prime minister of Victoria, John O'Shannessy, of Tipperary, as a token of the personal regard to the Holy Father, and in recognition of his distinguished services to the Catholic Church in Australia. [Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Sunday Evening Lectures, before the Catholic Library Association.
REV. DR. NELIGAN
Will lecture on "Rome and the Catacombs" at
MOZART HALL, 663 BROADWAY,
On Sunday Evening, December 11th, 1859, at 7 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. PISE will deliver the second lecture on Sunday evening December 18th. Subject—"The Council of Trent and its Results." dec8

Blessing of the New Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Ninth Avenue.

Description of the Building.

&c., &c., &c.

According to announcement, the new church of St. Paul the Apostle was blessed last Sunday, the 27th inst. The occasion attracted a large number of persons, and as it marked an important event in the history of the church in this country, it was one of the deepest interest, not only to all present, but to the whole Catholic community.

It was a subject of much regret that the indisposition of the Most Rev. Archbishop prevented his being present in person; but in his absence, the ceremony of dedication was performed by the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G. The following clergymen were present: Very Rev. M. McCarron, Rev. J. McAleer, Rev. M. Driscoll, S.J., Rev. P. Macarthy, Rev. F. McNierney, Rev. Father Tillotson, Rev. Fathers Hecker, Hewett, Baker and Deshon.

The ceremony of dedication having been performed, Rev. Mr. Preston delivered a most appropriate and effective discourse. After alluding to the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop, in consequence of sickness, he proceeded to address the congregation. The Church of God, said he, begins her sacred year to-day, and it commences it with the thought of our Divine Lord's first, and the anticipation of his second coming. The coming of the Messiah was the central point of the religion of the prophets. The world was ever looking forward to the hour when God should interpose, and this anticipation was not confined to those who worshipped and served God according to the church of the Old Law, but it extended itself throughout the whole world, which was in expectancy for its deliverance. In this connection, the Rev. speaker referred to the promises which were made to the prophets, and then went on to describe the manner of the coming of our Saviour, the great work of redemption, and the establishment of His Church. The Church which he established, proceeded the reverend gentleman, is as immortal as He is Himself, because it has His life, and is instinct with his grace. When we are baptized into it, we are baptized into Christ's body, and we become heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven. From the hour in which He bid the Apostles go forth in His name, the Church has gone on increasing, ever resisting the power of the world, the flesh and the devil. Her highest conquests are those which she achieves in the human heart, making of the dead soul a living soul, waking up the sinner from his darkness and making him the child of God. On this day, therefore, we behold another proof of the incarnation and first coming of our Lord. The Church of God, established so many years ago, is reaching even unto us. We are its members, we are instinct with its life, and that life must extend and grow like the growth of a fruitful vine, till the earth is filled with its glory. We have cause to rejoice in the opening of a new temple this day—not only have we cause for joy in this, but we rejoice at beholding the permanent establishment of a new congregation, organized in the spirit of faith and piety for God's glory.

We have never done our duty to our own nation and our own brethren. It would appear that we are not sensible of this, and as if we are not bound to extend that faith. I pray God that He will grant His benediction to this congregation, and that this church, opened to-day, may be but the beginning, that many souls shall be converted through its instrumentality, and that God will grant a large increase to the labors of the Fathers. Let such be our constant prayer. At this season His holy spirit is working upon our hearts. Will we answer to His voice, which calls us to repentance for our past transgressions? If we answer to the call of the Church on this day God will reveal himself to us in the solemnities of the ensuing nativity as He has never revealed Himself to us before, and the important mystery of the Incarnation will come nearer to our hearts than it ever has come before. God manifest in the flesh will manifest Himself to us in the spirit, will speak to our souls, and will grant us that grace which is only a foretaste of those blessings He has in reserve for us when this life is passed, and he shall call us to the last great account.

In the foregoing we have given a brief synopsis of Father Preston. In regard to the Paulist Fathers themselves, and the monastery and church which they have erected, we cannot do better than transfer the following account which we find in The N. Y. Herald:

The church is a neat, firm and compact building, constructed with regard to strength and durability rather than ostentation and mere outward show. Still the appearance its solid walls present from the Eighth avenue is exceedingly picturesque, situated as the church is in the centre of unoccupied lands and unformed streets, with its brown cross pointing heavenward in token of the mission and the fruits it hopes to produce. The importance of this church in such a spot will hereafter be felt. With commerce and population pressing forward up town, the desolate and uninhabited suburbs around the site on which it stands will spring into active life—houses and mansions will run up with the magic speed of Aladdin's palaces, and thousands of tongues will bless the priests of St. Paul for placing the means of grace within their easy grasp. Those self-sacrificing and devoted men have been laborers in the mission field for ten years past. With firm and unwavering faith, they have toiled on through Canada, New Orleans, and other places on this continent, and they have had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts for the cause of Catholicity crowned with the fullest measure of success. At the present moment the mission consists but of four members. Father Hecker, the Superior, is an urbane, courteous and accomplished gentleman, a native of America, and a man of some literary reputation. The reverend gentleman may be better known to some Catholics as the author of two works of celebrity—"Questions of the Soul," and "The Aspirations of Nature," as well as of a book some time since published in Rome on the future of Catholicity in the United States. The other three missionaries are Fathers Hewitt, DuChamp, formerly an officer in the United States army, and Baker, some time ago a Protestant Episcopal Minister in Baltimore.—These reverend gentlemen form the nucleus of the mission, but it is hoped to extend its strength and usefulness in the course of time. It is worthy of remark, that this is the first attempt ever made to found a religious order in the United States, and from the success which has attended the initiation of the movement, great and happy results may well be predicted of the future.

During the career of the Brothers of St. Paul—whose chief object is to bring negligent Catholics to a sense of their duties and to gather into the Catholic fold all those who have erred and wandered from it—they have converted from six to seven hundred Protestants, and brought over scores of unthinking Catholics to the duties of their religion. The institution is based on voluntary principles, with the obligations of chastity, poverty and obedience, and one of its leading objects is to receive novices, and to train hem for the missionary work. The whole of the interior of the building is in keeping with the staid and sober appearance of the exterior. The altar is of plain white and gold, beautifully ornamented, with golden candlesticks. The library, dormitories, oratory and other rooms are remarkable only for their simplicity and orderly neatness. The place is supplied with gas in all parts. The walls are clean—the roof high—the ventilation good, and on the whole the edifice is in every way excellent and desirable. There are several rooms fitted up, with simple neatness, for the use of visiting priests, and to those reverend gentlemen desiring to make retreats, every facility is here afforded.

The church is 135 feet long by 50 feet broad. The chapel in the house is 100 feet by 50. The third story is used for a convent. The basement is allotted to the cooking, washing and other departments. The whole extent of the property is 400 feet by 200 facing on the Ninth avenue. It was purchased a year and a half ago, and the building was commenced in the month of April last. The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Hughes on Trinity Sunday, when there were present no less than 15,000 persons. The whole cost of the building, inclusive of the organ, ornaments, &c., is fixed at $18,000; all of which has been raised by voluntary offerings and subscriptions—many Protestants having charitably contributed to the general fund. Two fine pictures in the centre of the church were also presented by a Protestant.

The Very Rev. Father General of the Society of Jesus, is at present at Bordeaux.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

Each business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
†JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... ..$3 00
Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

☞ This paper is published solely by JOHN MULLALY, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SAILORS OF THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR PORTSMOUTH TO THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY CORNER OF HOUSTON AND MULBERRY STREETS.

The following correspondence will be read with feelings of heartfelt pleasure:

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Off Cape Palmas, Africa.

DEAR SIR: Through THE METROPOLITAN RECORD we were made aware of the existence in New York of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, and of their heavenly deeds on earth. To clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and draw from vice those whom society or evil alliances have led to sin and crime, are duties worthy of such angels. It is to promote their endeavors that we, the Christians of this ship, offer our mite, hoping our example will be followed by others who, like ourselves, need the prayers of virtuous souls.

With respect,
Your obedient servants.

MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D.,
Archbishop of New York.

William McGuire,	Philip Degan,
John Preston,	Robert Crawford,
Peter O'Connor,	David Gardiner,
John H. Loveless,	Antonio Miller,
James Healy, 2d,	Charles Johnson,
George Wood,	Lewis Porter.
Eugene Biondi,	John Bray,
Henry Wharf,	Thomas Foley,
James Smith,	James Wilson,
John H. Brown,	William O'Donnell,
John Goodridge,	William Donnovant,
Henry Ford,	Timothy Sullivan,
Thomas Brown,	George Brown,
Francis C. Clark,	Charles Betts,
Arthur Stewart,	Joseph Phillips,
William Nelson,	Daniel Webster,
John P. Phillips,	James Lennon,
William Young,	John J. Sullivan,
James Healy, 1st,	John H. Burns,
Thomas Mullin,	John Blythe,
Joseph Collins,	David Spillane,
Timothy Quinn,	William Sullivan,
Michael Broderick,	James Devlin,
James Johnson. 2d,	Francis Dawn,
Philip Monaghan,	Timothy Haggerty,
George Catley,	Antonio Francis,
Samuel Miller,	James May,
William Hart,	Edward Powers,
James O'Connell,	William Kieble,
George S. Williams,	Henry A. Lyons,
John L. Postern,	Daniel Sullivan.
William Devine,	

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1859.

BRAVE AND GALLANT SEAMEN: I have received with deep emotion your letter dated on board the United States ship Portsmouth, off Cape Palmas, Africa. Your generous contribution to aid the Sisters of Mercy in their charitable works, has already been placed in their hands.

The very idea of sending words of encouragement and pecuniary aid from such a distance, is a testimony honorable to your hearts. Men who are capable of such a proceeding are not those who will ever prove cowards, either in the hurricane or in the battle. Nor will your bravery be diminished, under any circumstances, by the reflection that though far removed from the country for whose honor and defense you are prepared to offer your lives, still, the prayers of the Sisters of Mercy, and of all those whom your contribution shall have aided, are being offered up to God for your safety in time and in eternity.

I am authorized by the Sisters to express their deepest gratitude and admiration for not only the handsome offering you have made, but also for the kind and encouraging words with which you have accompanied it. For myself, I cannot find expressions to convey the feelings which your touching letter have awakened in my heart—when I reflect that amidst your own trials on the ocean, you are still mindful of the calamities to which poverty and destitution expose many poor souls on the land. I thank you in my own name—in the name of the Sisters of Mercy—and of the poor, for this noble deed. And in conclusion, I send you across the waters a most heartfelt "God bless you all." Very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,
†JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

The amount contributed was $122 50.

A WRETCHED CONSEQUENCE OF THE ITALIAN CONVULSION—THE CZAR OF RUSSIA LECTURES EUROPE ON PATRIOTISM AND CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

The enemies of the Church in every quarter of the world have been astonished—most of them alarmed—at the grand union of sentiment towards the defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father which has been exhibited by the faithful of every class, country, and condition in life in response to the Pastorals which the Prelates lately issued on this subject. In England, Prussia, Hanover, and most of the other leading Protestant States of Europe, the expression of feeling manifested in the episcopal papers has been, generally speaking, respected for its manliness of language and religious devotion, whilst we find that in France the millions of men and women who give tone to Catholicity on the continent have been brought to a true appreciation of the dangers to which the Church has been subject by the recent convulsion in Italy; a feeling which they were at first in prospect of losing amidst that dangerous halo which is, sometimes artfully, thrown round victories on the battle-field.

The effect of the prayers of the faithful offered up for the security and quiet of the Pope, conbined with the undivided tone of the Pastorals, is evidenced in the fact that the hands of his most inveterate open enemies as well as those of his most insidious secret foes, have been stayed whilst clutching at his territorial domain, and the arms both of infidels and revolutionists have been, as it were, shortened, whilst being just put out either in uplifted denial of his authority or actual assault on his government.

One of the most deplorable features brought to light by the agitation on the question is contained in the fact that the Czar of Russia—as head of the Greek Church—has been lead by the encouragement, at first, given to the enemies of the Holy Father by some men in high places to imagine that the opportunity was a good one for directing a general attack on the loyalty of the Catholic clergy towards the civil governments under which they live, as well as against some of the points of discipline enjoined by our common parent in those who serve at her altars. The *Invalide Russe*, an official organ of the government, in a late number printed in St. Petersburg, observes:

"The Catholic clergy cannot have any native land. The belong altogether to the Pope, even as temporal sovereign, although his sentiments and policy should be contrary and hostile to the Catholic power under which they live. By the law of celibacy they have neither family nor children; and patriotism does not exist for them. The Pope is irritated against the King of Sardinia, and excommunicates him. All the clergy of the kingdom born and brought up in Piedmont, and having Piedmontese parents, ought to repudiate all fidelity and all devotedness to their parents, to their conntry, to the throne, and to the sovereign."

The unblushing effrontery of this denial of the loyalty of the Catholic clergy, is apparent to all who have read the history of the world from the period of the first introduction of Christianity into any country down to the present moment, when we behold the Catholic prelates and priests of the Church upholding constitutional law, municipal rule and social order, as expounded and defined under the republic of the United States, the monarchical aristo-democracy of England, the colonial cabinets of Australia, Canada, and the East Indies, the Imperialism of France, and even—as is to be seen in Poland—under the absolutism of Russia herself. The principle, evolved during the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster in England, which asserted that "*Whoever is King de jure is also King de facto*," has not been departed from, and this it is that astonishes the Czar Alexander so much.

If patriotism were defined as vegetating during life on a miserable farm, or remaining during existence here as an appanage of the estate of some titled landholder, then, indeed, the Russian clergy would exhibit that virtue in much greater force than do the Catholic priests, who leave country and friends at a moment's warning in order to become the cosmopolitan soldiers of the cross in every clime. It is true that the clergy of the Church have no wives or children, but the most impartial writers who have traveled through the interior of Russia, assure us that the domestic felicity of the clergy of that country is not of very great amount, whilst we know very well that their missionary exertions count as nothing, owing, we suppose, to the superior attractions of country and kin.

It is as an imperialist, however, that the Czar feels most acutely. He adds:

The French Bishops now defend the temporal power of the Pope, and excite a spirit of insubordination among all the French clergy and their flocks. To what will this lead? To dissensions, to hatred and to measures of repression.

In this sentence we can find the "*Ill Lachrym*" of the Czar's religious manifesto. He fears that the example of real duty towards both thrones—that of France and Rome—so ably laid down in the many pastorals of the French Bishops, will find imitation in Russia, and hence he adroitly endeavors to arrest its progress by hoisting the old bugbear of rebellion and State revolution, addressing the people thus:

"Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's," that is to say, serve God in spirit, but as citizens and sons of your country, and submit yourselves to the authority which God has established.

It would be very well if the Russian ruler addressed his missions in China and Turkey in the above words, for we find that in both instances—the only missions almost which the Greek Church can boast of—his ecclesiastics are the most active agitators in favor of his territorial aggrandizement and political importance, forgetting most frequently to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," in the light in which we read and understand that precept.

As a great civil magistrate, the Russian ruler is much in advance of the theories of his dynastic progenitors, but as "Head of the Church," he is no more enlightened than were Peter, Paul, Catherine or Nicholas, just in the same manner that Victoria of England is not a whit more lucid in explaining canon law or disputed points of Protestant doctrine than were Henry the Eighth or Elizabeth.

A NEW AND GIGANTIC TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRIZE—PROPOSED ELECTRIC UNION OF ST. PETERSBURG AND NEW YORK.

Mr. Collins, who now holds the office of United States Consul in the Russian settlement of Nicholaieff, on the Amoor river, China, proposes a new plan of telegraphic communication between the Old and New Worlds, which, if carried into successful operation will produce commercial and political changes in our relations with the different countries of Europe as great, if not more important, than those which would have ensued had the Atlantic cable continued in working order.

The gentleman referred to hopes to build a line of electric telegraph from Moscow, running through Behrings Straits and Sitka, the chief town of the Russian possessions on the Pacific, and thence to Saint Louis, in the United States. Mr. Collins would run another wire from Kiatcha, a great trading town lying between the border of the Chinese empire and the Russian territory in Siberia, to Pekin, the capital of China, and from that place to Saghalien, an important position on the Amoor, and then on to Yeddo and Hakodadi, in Japan.

This gigantic conception, if brought to maturity, will immediately revolutionize the currents of trade and politics in the East, putting our merchants and diplomatic officials far ahead of those of England, in matters of profitable speculation and diplomatic *prestige*, with the millions of consumers who inhabit China and Japan, as well as with their rulers and Cabinets. Direct communication would be established between St. Petersburg and New York by means of the new line, and from the known friendly feeling which the Czar of Russia entertains toward our country, combined with the decidedly favorable impression made by our Minister, Mr. Ward, on the minds of the great statesmen of China, we might reasonably hope to be put in possession of the earliest news, as well as to enjoy the most profitable trade orders from the newly opened lands of the East through its working.

The length of the telegraph line proposed by Mr. Collins would be about fourteen thousand miles, and he estimates the cost of its construction at two millions and a half of dollars. He calculates that the expenses of maintaining and repairing the wires would come to six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars a year, and that the business of the line would produce an annual revenue of about nine hundred thousand dollars, giving a dividend of about eight per cent to the shareholders, should a company be found.

Mr. Collins was, at the date of our last reports, on his way to St. Petersburg, where he hoped to find capital sufficient to enable him to organize and prosecute the

enterprize. We have no doubt but he will be favorably received in the Russian Capital, where he is well known for his practical experience in all matters connected with the developement of the East. He has personally travelled all the way along the course of the Amoor river and through the greater part of Siberia, viewing everything he saw with an unprejudiced American eye, and calculating the coming importance of the places with a cool American brain.

His present plan is a very feasible one, and a cheering result of his observations.

Should the Moscow and St. Louis Telegraph line be built, there is no doubt but we will receive news almost daily from England, France, and the Continent of Europe at large, by way of Russia, whilst we can send to the old world just as much as will be profitable by the same channel.

It will be remembered that the news of the conclusion of the English treaty with China—now the cause of so much bloodshed—was expressed by a Russian courier over Siberia to St. Petersburg, and sent by the Czar to London just when he found it convenient. Should the Collins telegraph line be finished, the isolation of John Bull from the "rest of mankind" will be complete, and the colossal young Powers of the North and West will, in a great measure, control the trade and executive policy of the other countries of the world.

Great Britain sees plainly that her power in the East is tottering to its fall, and hence her venemous opposition to the American occupation of San Juan island and the making of the Suez canal by the French—the first being a warning to her of our determination to protect the commerce of China, Japan and Australia, when in its new course towards New York, and the last named project being looked on by her, very justly, as an auxiliary drain on her profits from India and a Napoleonic monument of her national decrepitude.

NEW YORK CITY TRADE AND AMUSEMENTS—FINE WEATHER, GENERAL EMPLOYMENT, AND UNIVERSAL ENJOYMENT.

The open and, considering the present advanced day of the winter, very genial weather which we have thus far enjoyed has had a very beneficial effect on the commercial interests of the metropolis, the great bustle of the Fall trade not having suffered much abatement until now, when it is to be renewed by the hurry of the extensive business operations incident to the Christmas holidays and New Year. All the great routes of travel, both by railroad and river convey, being still open, our facilities for import and export, have been unchecked, and hence there has been very little advance in the rates in our domestic markets, whilst goods have gone on to their destinations on every side in a regular manner, and unembarrassed by annoying accumulations at any one point.

This state of affairs had caused a continuance of the free interchange of money so usually met with in New York, so that industrial labor has found steady and remunerative employment. A very large number of fine new buil'ings are being run up both in this and the surrounding cities and —up to the date of writing—we do not hear of any intention of diminishing the members of hands employed on them.

Our city hotels are very well filled, and representatives of every State in the Union, with goodly delegations from almost every other country in the world, may be met with during a promenade in Broadway, or at the tables of our leading restaurants.

The pleasing state of affairs has afforded great animation to our half million of grown-up citizens, who express their gratification to themselves and all others by enjoying life in all sorts of manner. Furs, winter silks, opera cloaks, promenade and carriage mantillas, diamonds and jewelry, are sought after and purchased by the ladies with an avidity equalled only by their pursuit of those "dearest"—in every sense —of hats to be met with only in our New York emporiums, when one is outside of the barriers of Paris.

The drives which are now finished in the Central Park are every day crowded with equipages which for finish and "turn out" would do no discredit to the Bois de Bologne or Regent's or Hyde Parks, whilst some of our male friends—a little more "fast" than ourselves—handle the whip and reins with a grace worthy the performances of English royalty in that line when directed by the "finest gentleman" of his day; as the late George the Fourth was, very curiously, termed during his youth.

On Thursday, the 24th of November—being "Thanksgiving Day"—our leading thoroughfares were resonant with martial music from early morning, owing to the general parades which took place among our volunteer militia troops and citizen target companies. About forty-six of these spirited bands passed THE RECORD office in Broadway during the day, after enjoying a healthy recreation in the country. Their martial bearing was excellent, whilst the aggregate prizes borne along cost some thousands of dollars, this outlay alone imparting a healthful influence to business and the prospects of our mechanics.

Amongst those who labor to impart knowledge or afford enjoyment, mental or bodily, to the public, the proprietors of newspapers are not forgotten, and on the part of THE RECORD, we have to thank an appreciative community for a daily extending circulation, and an increasing receipt of advertisemnts from every section of New York, as well as from the other quarters of the Union.

From this *resume* it will be presumed that New York is a "good place to live in," but that assumption must be qualified by the recollection that its verification depends on the manner in which we conduct ourselves amidst so many temptations to excess, for under proper restraint, man may both "live well" and "die well," even in this, the great Metropolis of the United States."

ITALY IN A SERIOUS CRISIS OF GOVERNMENTAL AND SOCIAL DISORDER—THE TREATY OF ZURICH AND THE ATTEMPTED REGENCY OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

France, Austria and Sardinia, signed three treaties of peace at Zurich on the 10th of October, and the papers were exchanged with all the formalities of diplomacy—as far, at least, as the two great powers were concerned. The hurried draft of the Villafranca arrangement was thus acknowledged as a sound and good measure of imperial policy. It is not as yet apparent, however, that either in its original signification, or ulterior ratification, it has brought much benefit to the people of Italy —the parties most essentially interested in the result—except it may be in proving to them how little mighty potentates care in reality for spasmodic resolutions, or the so called glories of such fields as Magenta and Solferino, when brought to be considered in opposition to dynastic security or territorial aggrandisement.

Thus, we find that at Zurich there was no allusion to the late fatal conflicts, and that the signing of the papers was delayed only on a question *of finance*. This, as may at once be supposed, originated in the pauper necessities of the treasury of Sardinia, and was arranged, as everybody can imagine, by the liberality of Napoleon, exercised at the expense of his people. France is *to lend* Victor Emanuel *another hundred million of francs* (*twenty millions of American dollars*), which the king is to hand over to the Emperor of Austria. The calculations on the exact value of the florin of Italy delayed all negotiations for several days, and when this was settled the treaties were signed.

Such is glory in modern Italy; its torch being held up by such personages as Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi and Mazzini, and its light furnished by the grand almoner of the French throne.

As soon as the treaties of Zurich were made complete, a large portion—but far from the majority—of the people of Italy again denied their own capacity for self-rule by electing by vote Prince Carignan, cousin of Victor Emanuel, to rule as Regent over Tuscany, Parma and Modena. When this was made known in Paris, we are assured that Napoleon used "pressure on the king," and, in consequence, his relative was forced to decline the proffered triple-crown in the same manner that he himself had to do previously. We thus find that financially, socially, and with regard to fixed rule, Central Italy is now debt-loaded, distracted and unhinged, to a degree not hitherto witnessed even there.

The States have no government, good or bad, and the only hope of the misguided promoters of such a state of things, lies in the meeting of a general European Congress. Should this body assemble, it can do nothing of beneficial permanency for Italy. Every country represented therein will have its own game to play, whilst the jealousies of the people of Central Italy render the formation of one great kingdom impossible. On the other hand, the Italian confederation, according to the conditions stipulated in the treaty of Villafranca, and in the new treaties of Zurich, is in every body's opinion quite impracticable, for it is not expected that the Holy Father would enter, personally or by representation, a body in which the King of Sardinia would sit as his armed enemy, the latter being himself controlled by the musket fund of Garibaldi, the hollow cheers of England, and the rather doubtful combinations of Napoleon the Third.

We know that already in England the question of Italian freedom (?) is made purely subservient to the party interests of Lords Palmerston and Derby in the coming Parliament, whilst we are equally aware of the fact that the enemies of the Church all over the earth are rejoicing in the idea that Garibaldi will sweep the unhappy land into the most dire convulsion, religious and political. Hence Lord Ellenborough and men of "that ilk," advise an immense subscription for Garibaldi's gun club, and proclaim the right of all peoples to "organize and arm," although they know how severely England has ever treated the Irish, English and Scotch for attempting to carry or learn the use of firearms for civil purposes.

Thus does Italy go to ruin. In all the Peninsula, the Pope alone maintains his position with dignity and royal precision. His enemies, however, thirst more and more to witness the mighty change which will ensue in Europe when his claim to the rule of the Legations—the corner-stone of legitimate monarchy—is disturbed, and we may soon see him obliged to succumb to frantic force after England arranges her plans and assembles her Parliament, when Garibaldi gets his million of muskets, when Victor Emanuel rules the Duchies, and when M. About—the foul-mouthed reviler of the Church and her most eminent Cardinals—has enjoyed the imperial festivities of Napoleon at Compeigne, whither he has been invited by the Emperor.

ARRIVAL OF REV. DR. CAHILL.—This distinguished divine arrived in New York last Saturday by the steamship Africa, and as it is his intention to make a tour of the country before his return to his native land he will probably remain several months in the United States. The writings of Dr. Cahill have obtained for him a widespread reputation, and his well-known eloquence as a speaker never fails to attract large audiences whenever he speaks in public. As a lecturer on scientific subjects he occupies a place in the first rank, and possesses that rare gift of making himself thoroughly understood on the most difficult subjects by the plainest understandings. His lectures through the United States will be the most successful that have ever been undertaken by a public speaker. We heartily bid him welcome to the shores of the New World.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA—ANOTHER CONCESSION TO CATHOLIC RIGHTS.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has decided in council and directed an executive decree to the effect that "The Catholic Bishops of that kingdom shall henceforward be consulted on all nominations of teachers or educators appointed to give instruction in, or direct the discipline of, Catholic Schools." This is a highly important concession—and as such we are happy to immediately chronicle it—to the right of conscience by a Protestant government which has hitherto prided itself in the assertion that merely worldly cabinets were the best calculated to afford "enlightened liberal instruction to citizen's children of every communion in public schools."

Since the establishment of THE RECORD we have noticed many important relaxations of the penal laws, directed by the ignorant fury and fanaticism of the early heresiarchs against the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Christ. The latest testimony in this respect has been our publication of the fact that the Government of England had sanctioned the imprisonment of juvenile Catholic offenders in Reformatories purely Catholic; the teachers and moral discipline of which would, in a great measure, be controlled by the Bishops of the Church. By this act Queen Victoria abnegated her right to claim a coercion of conscience on account of pauperism or offences against the civil laws.

Prussia has just followed her example in the matter of public schools so that we find the leading Protestant States united in the policy of reforming Catholic offenders through Catholic clerical agency alone, and of extending education to the Catholic masses through the same source.

Sweden, Denmark, England, Prussia, and other Protestant countries of Europe, having become ashamed of their legislation on such vital matters to society, it is to be hoped that the law-makers of the United States will pay some deference to that grand moral power which the united sentiment of the Catholic world is extending over Christendom with a daily increasing impetus.

SISTERS OF MERCY FOR THE DIOCESE OF LITTLE ROCK.—Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas, brought with him on his return from Europe by the City of Baltimore the following ladies to join the Convent of Mercy, already established in his diocese: Sister Mary of Mercy, Miss Ellen M. Cooke, Miss Margaret Magrath, Miss Burke, Miss Kane, Miss Finegan, Miss Bovian, Miss Kavanagh, Miss Maguire, and Miss Walsh.

NOTICE.—Rev. A. F. Hewitt will preach a sermon on the Work of the Propagation of the Faith, on the 3d of November, being the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, at 8 o'clock P. M. After the sermon a collection will be taken up in aid of the House of the Missionaries of St. Paul.

GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN OF SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.

One Hundred and Fifty Clergymen Present.

ADDRESS OF THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN.

&c. &c. &c.

A great and influential meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 3, of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Dublin, convened by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, in order to afford them an opportunity of expressing their sympathy with the Holy Father in his present tribulation. Every clergyman and dignitary of the Archdiocese whose duties did not call him elsewhere was present, and the chapel of St. Kevin, in which the proceedings took place, was filled.

Amongst those who attended were:

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Lord Bishop of Saldes; the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Aureliopolis; Very Rev. Monsignor Yore, V. G., P. P, St. Paul's; Very Rev. Monsignor Meagher, V. G., P. P., Rathmines; Very Rev. Dean Meyler, P. P., St. Andrew's; Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, D. D., President of All Hallows College; Very Rev. Canon O'Donnel, D. D., P. P., Irishtown; Very Rev. Canon Forde, Very Rev. Canon Ennis, P. P., Booterstown; Very Rev. Canon M'Cabe, P. P., St. Nicholas of Myra; Very Rev. Father Lentaigne, S. L.

The Most Rev. Archbishop addressed the meeting as follows: I cannot say how much gratified I am to preside over this important meeting, and to witness the deep interest which the zealous and devoted clergy of Dublin, secular and regular, take in the welfare of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church and the Vicar of Christ upon earth. You have come together to express your feelings of respect and veneration for his Holiness, and to sympathise with him in the difficulties and troubles by which he is afflicted. It cannot be concealed that he has a great deal to contend with, and that many and powerful enemies are panting for his destruction. Indeed, all the innumerable assailants of religion—all the votaries of error and infidelity—all the agents of secret societies—all the lovers of deeds of darkness—are his enemies, leagued together in a wicked conspiracy against him. It is to be regretted that some of our statesmen have allowed their hatred of Catholicity to induce them to sanction by their proceedings so foul a conspiracy. Whilst, last winter, thousands of the nobility and gentry, and some of the highest personages of England, were enjoying hospitality and protection in Rome, and were obliged to admire the good order and peaceable dispositions of the population—whilst an English accredited agent was assuring the authorities of the country of the friendly dispositions of the British Cabinet—Lord Malmesbury was drawing up his dispatches, since published by order of Parliament, in which he instructed his foreign agents to propose to France and Austria a new arrangement, or rather dismemberment of the Pope's States, though the proposal was so manifestly unfair that he himself was ashamed to take a direct part in its execution. Lord Loftus and Sir J. Hudson were too happy to re-echo the sentiments of their master in Vienna and Turin, and Count Cavour, the revolutionary minister of Piedmont, was so much influenced in his proceedings by their authority that he did not hesitate to declare to Lord Cowley, that "England was mainly responsible for the present position of Sardinia, and that her statesmen, her orators, her agents and her press, had excited the passions of Italy."—(Letter of Lord Cowley, Paris, March 28, 1859.) For the credit of Austria, it must be mentioned that we learn from a despatch of Lord Loftus, of 20th January last, that she rejected with indignation the projected dismemberment of the Pope's States in which Lord Malmesbury invited her to take part, promising to uphold by English influence any arrangement that might be made to deprive the Pope of the government of his territory. The facts I have referred to are a matter of history, given to the world in a parliamentary return. Probably next year some other blue book will furnish us with the despatches of the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which undoubtedly will not be more favorable to the interests of the Holy See than those of Lord Malmesbury. The only difference between the two secretaries appears to be, that the former openly avows his enmity and hostility, whilst the latter, publicly professing kindly feelings, endeavors to deal a fatal blow through the hands of others. But leaving rival statesmen to justify their conduct to posterity, to their own conscience, and to God, we cannot but regret that the example given by them has had a most baneful influence, and has given a great impetus to the spirit of sedition and anarchy. The agents of the Bible Societies, as we are informed by The Times of last Monday, have spread like locusts over a great part of Italy, and are making every exertion to undermine the attachment of the people to the Catholic religion. Whilst the Evangelical Alliance, and the evangelical Lord Shaftesbury, forgetting the maxims of the Gospel, under whose name they disguise their undertakings, encourage committees to collect money for the purpose of arming outlaws, and rebels, and banditti, of the worst description, against a peace-loving and humane Sovereign, who has never given to England, or to any of her subjects, the slightest ground of complaint, but, on the contrary, has always acted towards them a kind and friendly part—encouraged by diplomatists and statesmen, supplied with money by evangelical committees, and poisoned with a fell hatred of Catholicity by agents of Bible Societies, we are not to be surprised that the enemies of the Pope should have undertaken their work of destruction with great energy, and have occasioned great evils in a short time. We cannot read without horror and indignation the misdeeds of the men who are favored and protected by biblicals and evangelicals. Those misdeeds are described in a late allocution by the Pope himself. "The leaders of the faction," says he, "do not cease to use all their cunning in corrupting the morals of the people, especially by books and newspapers published at Bologna and elsewhere, in which every license is encouraged, the Vicar of Christ here on earth is lashed with insults, the practices of religion and piety are mocked, and the prayers used to the immaculate and most holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and to implore her most powerful patronage, are held up to scorn. Moreover, in the theatres, public decency, modesty and virtue are attacked; and persons consecrated to God are exposed to the common contempt and derision of all." It is known also that every honest man is at the mercy of the assassin's dagger—that many distinguished personages have been murdered or insulted merely because they were attached to the Pope—that religious communities have been dispersed, and that the pretended friends of liberty have polluted the Sacred Name by their crimes, and especially by desecrating the house of God, and stabling their horses in public churches. To perpetuate and to transmit to posterity the spirit by which they are animated, these same men are endeavoring to draw to themselves the education of the people, and they publicly prohibited the learned and venerable Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna to preside at the distribution of prizes in the schools of that excellent body of men, the Christian Brothers. The crimes and outrages to which we have referred have filled the paternal heart of his Holiness with grief and sorrow, and in a few months he has been obliged to drink the chalice of affliction to the very dregs. Whilst the Pope is thus assailed by the perfidy of evangelicals and the treacherous ingratitude of some few of his own subjects, on whom he had conferred innumerable benefits, is it not meet and just for his faithful children to raise their voices in his favor, and to endeavor to console him by manifesting their sentiments of respect and veneration? It is in this spirit that you have assembled to-day; you are anxious to show how strongly you condemn the insults that have been offered to the head of the holy Catholic Church, and how deeply you feel and resent the injuries that have been done to our loving and loved father, the father of all the faithful, and Christ's vicar on earth. Whilst it is in this spirit alone that we fulfil the truly Catholic and filial duty which we have assembled to discharge, I know that our feelings will be misrepresented, and that it will be said that we are trembling for the fate of Catholicity, and that we are endeavoring to prop up a system now doomed to final destruction. Many fanatical preachers will make this announcement to their congregations, dancing with frantic delight in their pulpits at the prospect of the fulfillment of prophecies regarding the downfall of Rome, which have been repeated ten thousand times, from the days of Martin Luther to the present, and as often found to be the offspring of deluded imaginations. But what is the fact? No Catholic is in the slightest alarm about the permanent existence of the spiritual authority of the Popes. The experience of past ages would be sufficient to remove every doubt from the minds of the most timid. For three centuries the Popes were persecuted by all the power of the Roman Empire. They were cast into prison, and driven into exile, and during that period all the holy men who filled the chair of Peter, with the exception of four or five, died martyrs for their faith. Yet, whether in prison or in exile, or concealed in the recesses of the catacombs, they continued to rule the church, and their prayers and their patience, and their sufferings were more powerful than the arms of Rome. Idolatry and superstition yielded to the humility of the cross, which was planted by the triumphant Pontiffs on the proudest monuments of Paganism, the Pantheon, the Capitol, and the Coliseum. Such, also, has been the fate of the Papacy in later times; nations have raged, people have devised vain things, and kings and princes have sat in council against it in vain, because this power is an emanation of the divine power itself, and, having been founded by Christ upon the rock of truth, it will stand until the end of ages. Kingdoms and empires, all the institutions of earth will pass away, but the everlasting words of Christ, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church," guarantee the existence of the power of the successors of Peter until the consummation of ages, when time shall be no more. As to the temporal authority of the Popes, though it does not rest on the same basis, yet we have every ground to persuade ourselves that it is in the ways of Providence that it shall be lasting and permanent, because it is necessary for the free and independent exercise of the spiritual powers of the Pope. It is so conformable to reason and religion that he who has been destined by God to rule the universal church should have many temporal resources at his disposal, and be independent of others in the management of spiritual matters, that we read in the history of the church that the Roman See, from the earliest ages, was richly endowed by the piety of the faithful, and that the Pontiffs had ample means at their disposal not only to relieve indigence at home, and to provide for the wants of the church, but also to send abundant alms to Asia and Africa for the relief of suffering Christians. Indeed so great was the influence of the Pope, even in times of persecution, that some Roman Emperors were jealous of it, and declared that they would rather wield his authority than their own. With the establishment of Christianity in the empire the temporal power of the Popes was gradually increased, and we find that in a short time the protection of Rome and Italy from barbaric invasions devolved upon them. Before the end of the eighth century the whole of the Papal States was recognized by all Europe as the patrimony of St. Peter, and from that time to the present, with trifling interruptions, the Popes have continued to enjoy its dominion. They have been oftentimes driven from their capital, but what has been the consequence? Rome always languished during their absence, the number of its inhabitants was diminished, and the city appeared doomed to undergo the fate of Carthage or Nineveh, until the faith and piety of Christendom restored the Pontiffs to their throne again. Seeing that the temporal authority of the Popes has withstood the vicissitudes and calamities of so many centuries, may we not confide that it will pass safe through the storms that now menace it? Even Protestant statesmen admit that it is a work of extreme difficulty to contend with the successor of St. Peter. In a dispatch of Lord Cowley, English Ambassador in Paris, of the 19th January last, published by Parliament, we find the following remarkable words: "It was a saying of the First Napoleon, somewhat paradoxical, no doubt, in his mouth, that the Pope must be treated with as if he had 300,000 men at his back. The saying, however, showed the difficulty with which that firm mind had to contend when the head of the Roman Catholic Church was his opponent. And if such was the case in those days of irreligion and infidelity, what must it be now when the Roman Catholic Church has recovered so much of its then lost authority." In truth, the Pope's strength lies in his weakness, and we may ask, what can you do with a man who, the moment that pressure is put upon him, exclaims, "Do with me what you will—drive me from Rome, but remember that I am as much the Pope, whether seated on a barren rock, or on the throne of St. Peter." So far Lord Cowley, who writes like a man who had not shut his eyes to great passing events, and who speaks very differently from fanatical preachers and evangelical supporters of treason and sedition. And indeed, any attentive observer must perceive what a difficult task it would be to overthrow at present the Pope's temporal authority. At the end of the last century the French Directory engaged in that attempt, dragged Pius the VI into exile, and seized upon his states, yet, in less than three years the successor of that noble and martyred Pontiff was firmly seated on his throne. In 1809 Pius VII was carried into captivity, and his territories annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the greatest conqueror and emperor of modern times; but observe how this contest terminated. Bonaparte, who had boasted that as long as his soldiers had arms in their hands, and his eagles were borne victorious through the field of battle, he would despise the censures of the Pope, and who contemptuously asked did his Holiness intend to make a monk of him in some military monastery—that great general saw the arms fall from the hands of his soldiers in the snows of Russia—he saw his proud eagles trampled in the dust and ignominiously put to flight, whilst he himself was sent to terminate his career on a lonely rock, more silent and desolate than an Alpine monastery. On the other hand Pius VII was freed from captivity, the world was delighted at his triumph, and he returned to his States amidst the acclamations of his subjects. Now, let us compare the present state of feeling in the world with that which prevailed in the days of Pius VII and his holy successor. How deplorable was the condition of religion towards the close of the last century. Desolation appeared to prevail everywhere. I say nothing of France where a most cruel and bloody war, which owed its origin to Jansenism and infidelity, was carried on against the Church of God. Spain and Portugal were scarcely in a better state, having been excited against the Holy See by the acts of such men as Pombal and other Jansenists. All Germany had been convulsed by the innovation of Joseph II, and even the ecclesiastical electors of the empire had raised the standard of rebellion against Rome. The works of Febronius and the revolutions of the Congress of Emy were widely circulated, and tended to shake the foundations of all ecclesiastical authority. Even in Italy the enemies of the Holy See had gained great influence; Naples was in a state of hostility, and Tuscany had been infected by the poison circulated in the works of Scipio, Ricci, and Tamburini, and others of his adherents. Yet, under such disadvantages, Rome triumphed, and the temporal dominion of the Pope was preserved. What grounds, then, for hope and confidence, when we consider the present aspect of the Church. The noble and generous Emperor of Austria has boldly broken the chains which bound the Church in his vast empire, and given a death-blow to the tyrannical innovations of Joseph II. France, too, is cordially devoted to Pius IX, and we may be confident that Napoleon III, who sent his victorious legions to drive sedition and anarchy from the walls of Rome, will be always faithful to his antecedents, and persevere in the course on which he entered in the year 1848. Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Belgium, are all now sincerely attached to Rome. Sardinia is the only plague-spot on the Catholic map of Europe; but that unhappy country is groaning under a military despotism, and the people are ground to the earth by enormous taxation, and suffering from the misdeeds of their excommunicated rulers. As to the mixed powers, they, or at least many of them, are friendly, or must find it their interest to act in conformity with the feelings of their Catholic subjects. In a speech delivered some years ago by Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, he proclaimed the principle that it would be most impolitic for any English ministry to insult the Pope or to assail his rights, whilst there are, perhaps, 15,000,000 of Catholics depending on the British crown who look up to him, and venerate him as the head of the Catholic Church. Though the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs may not be of his way of thinking, yet I hope that a regard for the welfare of the empire, and for the feelings of so many millions of Catholics, will compel him and other statesmen to discountenance all attacks on the Pope, or at least to abstain from giving encouragement to the treason and sedition of the Pope's rebellious subjects. Undoubtedly all Catholics of influence, and especially our members of Parliament, will not fail to resist any attacks that may be made on his Holiness. But to return from this digression. What shall I say of the love and affection which are every day manifested towards the Pope by all Christian nations, and nowhere more than in Ireland, England, and America, where in the last century either there were no bishops, or religion was groaning under the weight of cruel penal laws? What shall I say of the feelings of the Catholic clergy throughout the world? Never was there a Pope so much loved and respected by all as his Holiness Pius IX. How edifying also the conduct of the Catholic bishops in every country. Jansenism, and Zebronianism, and even Gallicanism, have completely disappeared; there is no prelate in the church at present who would walk in the footsteps of a Rebronius or a Ricci; there is no jealousy or rivalry; all are devotedly attached to the common father of the faithful, and all appear to vie, one with the other, in their anxiety to

defend him, and to protest against the insults which have been offered to him by his enemies.

Whilst the Church presents to us so cheering a picture, whilst so favorable a feeling pervades two hundred millions of Catholics and their spiritual heads, may we not be confident that the present storms would pass away, that the clouds now darkening the horizon will soon be dispersed, and that our glorious Pontiff will have happiness and sunshine to brighten the evening of his days. But at present he is in sorrow and affliction, and it is the part of dutiful children to console as far as possible their loving father, and especially a father invested with such spiritual powers, and intrusted by Christ himself with the keys of the kingdom of Heaven. It is in this spirit, I repeat it, that we have assembled; we entertain no fear for the permanency of the pontifical authority which is founded on Christ himself; we are confident that even the temporal power of the Popes will rise more glorious from its present difficulties, but at the same time we feel deeply the afflictions of his Holiness, and we are anxious to express our sympathy with him. This is the highly commendable and truly Catholic object of our meeting. We are all attached to our common father, and, as pevoted children, we are ready to cry out with the immortal Bossuet—"O Holy Roman Church, Mother of all Churches and of all the faithful, Church selected by God to bind all his children together in the same faith, we shall be always devotedly attached and united to thee. If I ever forget thee, O holy Roman Church, may my right hand be forgotten." This feeling of attachment to Rome has been handed down to us by our forefathers. They suffered the confiscation of property, exile and death rather than renounce their connection with the Holy See. We would be unworthy of such ancestors were we not to cherish the spirit with which they were animated, especially when there is question of a Pontiff who is adorned with so many virtues, and has so many claims on our affections. When famine and desolation had spread through the country, he sympathized with and exhorted the Christian world to assist us with their prayers and their alms. When our youth was menaced with the dangers inherent to mixed education, he raised his warning voice and excited the vigilance of the pastors of the Irish Church, teaching them to uphold the necessity of a truly Catholic education, and never to sacrifice principles for expediency or utility. The eye of the Pontiff is ever watchful over the interest of the Universal Church; he is anxious to promote all its interests and to provide for all its wants. With the scanty means at his disposal, he has done more for religion and for literature and the arts than many rich and powerful sovereigns. In Rome he has founded a noble college for all the dioceses of his States, and under his fostering care colleges for France, Spain, South and North America, have been called into existence. Encouraged by his patronage, the learned Father Theiner has commenced the continuation of the Annals of the Church of Baronius, and the publication of the acts of the Council of Trent, as well as the correspondence between the Emperors of Russia and the Popes, and an account of the assistance granted by Pius VI to 24,000 exiles, French bishops, noblemen and others, whom he supported for several years. Many other works of great ecclesiastical importance have been commenced, among which we may mention a new edition of the theological treatises of the learned Petavius, who was the wonder of his day, and a collection of Christian inscriptions, put together by a distinguished antiquary, Chevalier de Rossi, which, when published, will be of great use in illustrating Catholic practices and confirming the truth and antiquity of Catholic doctrines. It would be impossible to describe all that the Pope has done to repair, or complete, or ornament the churches of Rome, as well as to promote the works of public utility and Christian charity. All I shall say is, that his Holiness's life is altogether devoted to the good of the Church, and that all those who had the happiness of approaching him were instructed and edified by his meekness, his humility, and all the virtues which should shine forth in Christ's Vicar on earth; for I learned last Lent from one of his chaplains, that, after saying mass, his Holiness heard another mass each morning, and then joined in reciting the Litany of the Saints, the prayers for peace and any other public prayers which were prescribed, so that he devoted nearly two hours each day to prayer and to communing with his Creator before he entered on the usual routine of business. The character of the Pope is impressed upon all his ministers, and his whole court breathes, like their master, a true spirit of Christian virtue. Is it not a glory for us, and a consolation, to have such a head of our Church, and may we not expect that, as his predecessors in the early ages of Christianity, by their patience and suffering, defeated the enemies of the cross, so he, by his prayers, his humility and his meekness, will draw down upon himself and the Church the blessings and protection of Heaven, and obtain all that assistance that will be necessary to vindicate the rights of religion and maintain the independence of spiritual power? I have now trespassed too long upon your time, and prevented you from hearing others who can address you upon the rights of the Apostolic See and the duties we owe to our Holy Father much better than it is in my power to do. All I shall add, therefore, is an expression of regret at the great public evils which are occasioned by the opponents of the Holy See. They are every day publicly teaching that it is lawful to rob the Pope of his possessions, though they belong to him by legitimate prescription, by solemn treaty, and every other legitimate ground which can give to any one a right to property. If the titles upon which the Pope holds his territory be set at nought, how will the nobility or gentry of this country be able to maintain their rights? Besides, the enemies of the Pope—the agents of evangelical and Bible societies—are teaching continually that in Italy there is no obligation of obedience to established authorities, that the people at every whim can resist their lawful sovereign, and they loudly proclaim that treason, treachery and rebellion are great and noble virtues in the subjects of the Pope. Let their principles be widely spread, indoctrinate the inhabitants of the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain with such dangerous teaching, and may we not fear that treason, and sedition, and rebellion will soon rule throughout the land? He that sows the wind will reap the tempest. For Catholics, reverend brethren, their course is clear. Though we have oftentimes reason to complain of grievance, yet when complaining and insisting on redress, we never can forget the teaching of the Scripture and the Church, which commands submission to established authorities for conscience sake—we are to condemn secret societies of every kind illegal combinations, and especially all publications tending to promote treason and sedition. The anti Catholics, while impugning the authority of the Pope, may propagate the most baneful and destructive principles—they may assail the foundations of civil society. We cannot prevent them: but let us, as far as we can, counteract their evil tendencies by teaching patience under suffering, obedience, submission and respect to every just law. By acting in this way we shall show that we are truly imbued with the spirit of the Apostolic See, and the Catholic Church, always the enemy of sedition and insubordination; and we shall be better able to secure the assistance and co-operation of all reasonable and liberal men, and to obtain the redress of the grievances which we suffer. But it is now time to hear the resolutions that are to be proposed.

At the close of the Archbishop's address, remarks were made by Very Rev. Dr. Yore, Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Very Rev. Father Russel, Very Rev. Canon McCabe, Very Rev. Mr. McNamara, and others.

The following address of sympathy to the Holy Father was adopted:

"MOST HOLY FATHER:—We, the undersigned Archbishop and clergy, secular and regular, of the diocese of Dublin, beg to approach your Holiness, and to testify our sincere attachment and profound veneration for your Holiness's most sacred person and throne.

"The devotion to your Holiness and to the Chair of St. Peter, which we have always cherished, and cease not to instil into the willing hearts of our faithful, we feel it our duty to manifest in an especial manner under circumstances like the present, of peculiar trials and difficulties which menace our beloved father and Pontiff, as members of one body, solicitous each for the other, so that the humblest cannot suffer without occasioning pain to all (1 Cor. xii.), how can we not feel the most acute anguish when the head itself is afflicted?

"Portion, too, of the Church of a nation which God in his inscrutible designs has permitted to be severely tried for its constancy and unswerving attachment to the Holy Catholic Faith, we owe an especial debt of gratitude to the Apostolic See.

"During long ages of persecution, the voice of Peter speaking to his successors directed and supported us—their benediction consoled and encouraged us—their boundless munificence aided us in the necessities of our churches; finally, when at a still later period the horrors of famine and a devastating pestilence swept over the entire face of our island, it is in the remembrance of all how, among the earliest acts of your ever-memorable and glorious Pontificate, your voice was raised to enlist in our behalf the sympathies of the entire Christian world, and you even contributed munificently to the relief of our misery from your slender and over-taxed resources.

"With unspeakable horror, therefore, and regret, we daily hear how the wicked and factious, availing themselves of a disturbed condition of political affairs, mainly occasioned by their own machinations, are unceasing in their efforts to destroy the temporal sovereignty of your Holiness, and to alienate the Patrimony of the Church, with the further design, which does not escape our observation, of subverting, were it possible, the Apostolic Chair itself, and the Holy Catholic Church, of which it is the foundation; and we are overwhelmed with sorrow at the thought of the profound affliction into which so much ingratitude and perversity of some of your children and the apprehension of so many evils to religion and society have plunged the paternal heart of your Holiness.

But fear not, most Holy Father; if yet to children it be permitted to address to their august parent the language of exhortation, the faith, through the lips of the blessed Patrick our forefathers received from your Holiness's predecessor, St. Celestine, and our confidence in the Divine goodness, allow us not to doubt of a speedy and glorious termination of the difficulties which your Holiness has to encounter.

We know that Christ's kingdom upon earth, of which you are the visible head, must endure unfailing to the end of ages, and hence the winds and the waves of the fiercest persecution shall beat in vain against the firm solidity of the rock, fixed by God himself, in the foundation of His Church, and unsupported by which no structure can have permanence or stability. (St. Leo.)

We do not apprehend that Divine Providence, who so wisely ordained the temporal authority of the Popes for the Church's welfare and the freedom of its government, will cease still, as heretofore, to protect your Holiness in the full possession and undisturbed sovereignty of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and the temporal dominions of the Church; rather do we feel assured that, emerging from the difficulties that surround it and menace its existence, this all-important prerogative of the Holy See shall be still more firmly consolidated than before, not so much by the artificial accessories with which the wisdom of the world would surround and support it, as by its own inherent righteousness and its tenacious fidelity to the providential mission for which it has been ordained.

Vain, too, and devoid of foundation are the pretexts of a mis-called liberty and fancied social ameliorations, which the impious disturbers of all human and divine order would fain have us believe they would originate, ceasing not, moreover, in their efforts to poison the public mind, as they fill the ear with calumnious and most exaggerated, but, at the same time, studiously vague and unsubstantial reports of evils which they pretend call loudly and in vain, except at their hands, for a remedy.

We do not believe, most Holy Father, the world does not, in its inmost heart, believe these calumnies. They are falsified by the records of impartial history bearing testimony to the civilizing influences of the Sovereign Pontiffs, felt even from the remotest periods all over Europe, and to the untiring solicitude and energy with which they have invariably sought the greater good of the people subjected to their temporal sway.

"Never, however, have accusations such as these been more groundless—never so utterly undeserving the attention of any reasonable mind as at the present time, when the unexampled exertions of your Holiness for your people's welfare, made from the commencement of your glorious pontificate, and, despite of innumerable obstacles, persevered in, are still fresh in the remembrance of all, or even actually present under mens' eyes.

"Confide, then, most Holy Father. Now, as oft heretofore, 'The Gentiles may rage, and the powerful ones of the earth conspire against the Lord and his anointed; but he who dwelleth in the Heavens shall laugh them to scorn and mock them.'—Ps. ii. The immaculate Virgin, destroyer of all heresies, will intercede for the Church and protect her Divine Son's Vicegerent, who has been so solicitous for her honor. The blessed Peter and Paul, princes of the Apostolic College, and special defenders of the Church, will guard his sacred inheritance and the residence of its supreme Pastor. Those pious and religious monarchs whom God has endowed with valor and strength for the welfare of Christendom will not fail to regard the protection of Christ's Vicar and the service of His church as at once their duty, their interest, and the surest guarantee for their own security, the stability of their thrones, and the endurance of their dynasties. The whole Catholic world, in fine, will unite to visit with just indignation, and to stigmatise as a wicked and criminal invasion of rights the most venerable and sacred, every attempt made to undermine the government and authority of your Holiness.

Joined by our faithful people, now as ever ready to sacrifice themselves and all things for the sacred cause of religion, we daily supplicate, at the throne of Divine grace, that God in his mercy may cause your Holiness's bitter afflictions speedily to cease, and that the church, soon restored to tranquillity, may enjoy the blessings of peace under a long and glorious continuance of the pontificate of your Holiness.

Prostrate, in fine, before the throne of your Holiness, we humbly implore for ourselves and our beloved people the apostolic benediction.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting),

✠PAUL CULLEN, Archb'p of Dublin, &c.
L. CANNON FORD, } Secretaries.
JAMES MURRAY, }

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per the United States steamer VIGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 3d day of December, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BRAZILIAN VESPER BELL.—In Brazil, all journeys are suspended at the Ave Maria, that is, the vespers to the virgin, which commence after sunset. Instead of a curfew, a very simple and pleasing circumstance announces this period in the country. A large beetle (called Pelidnota testacea,) with silver wings, just then issues forth, and by the winding of its small but solemn and sonorous horn proclaims the hour of prayer. A coincidence so striking, and so regular and frequent in its occurrence as this, was not likely to escape the honor of a religious superstitution to account for it. Accordingly, the Brazilians regard it as a sacred institution, supposing that the insect is a herald expressly commissioned by the Virgin to announce the time of her evening prayer. Hence it is constantly called Escaravelhod Ave Maria, that is, the Ave Maria Beetle. "On the hill of Santa Theresa," says Dr. Walsh, "I have heard it of an evening humming round the convent, and joining its harmonious bass to the sweet chant of the nuns within at their evening service."

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, New York, Nov. 28, 1859.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have been elected and appointed Inspectors of Election or District Canvassers at the election held November 8, inst., for the several Election Districts of this City, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of "An act to provide a more certain canvass and estimate of the votes at each election in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn," passed April 7, 1857, that they are required to appear at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, at 10 o'clock A.M., on the following named days, to take the oath of office required by law, viz:

The Inspectors of Election, elected or appointed for the First to the Eleventh Wards, inclusive, on WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1859.

The Inspectors of Election, elected or appointed for the Twelfth to the Twenty-second Wards, inclusive, on THURSDAY, December 1, 1859.

The District Canvassers, elected or appointed for the First to the Eleventh Wards, inclusive, on FRIDAY, December 2, 1859.

The District Canvassers, elected or appointed for the Twelfth to the Twenty-second Wards, inclusive, on SATURDAY, December 3, 1859.

D. T. VALENTINE,
d3 1t Clerk Common Council.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we therefore offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

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NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A M, 1 P M, 4. P M, and 6 P M, connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8, and 10 A M, and 3 and 5 P M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11.15 A M; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P M. Passengers by this train will cross the Thirty-fourth street ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Fushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6 o'clock: returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10:30, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS.

The Christmas Holidays are approaching. A Catholic Bible, a Prayer Book, or work on Catholic devotion, is very suitable and always acceptable by your Catholic friends as a Holiday Gift.

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☞ The METROPOLITAN RECORD is always for sale at Robert Coddington's Book Store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, delivered in any part of the city at six cents per copy. News dealers supplied.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English. Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oct5 3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeker street.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBEROTYPES. aug18 3m

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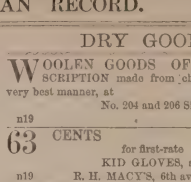

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EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK is published on the mornings of the 2d, 5th, 12th, 17th, 20th, and 27th of each month (except when those days fall on Sunday, when it is published on the succeeding day), in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles.

It affords to the Spanish-American residents and visiters in this country, through its news and advertising columns, an accessible and ready acquaintance with the multiform branches of American industry and trade.

To business men it presents an excellent medium for bringing their business before the large and constantly increasing number of Spanish-America purchasers here and at home; and to persons having correspondents in those countries it offers an efficacious and economical means of remitting frequent and reliable intelligence to them.

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oct1 tf Office 24 Ann street, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of orphans admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee

CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. mh19

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in general.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York.
jy16 1y

COAL! COAL! COAL!
EDWARD J. MOORE having recently purchased the old and well-established Coal Yard of N. W. corner of 26th st. and 10th av., will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of Red and White Ash Coal from the most approved mines. Lehigh Lump Coal for foundry purposes. Also, Cumberland Coal for blacksmiths' use, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. o29 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. sep9 6m

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
29f 1y No. 351 Fourth street.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance).....$100
Washing and use of Bedding per annum.....10
Pupils remaining at the academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of.....15
The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of.....10
Surveying and use of instruments.....10

Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter Clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six vests and three pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention.

For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. s17 3m

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum.....$225 00
Physicians Fees, per annum.....8 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum.....40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann..90 00
$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.

B. J. McQUAID, President.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
PROSPECTUS.
ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies an elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson River, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents one of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the passing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the Institution is conducted has, through the past, endeared it to its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

N. B.—The pupils are habituated to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum.....$150
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Doctor's Fees—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.
Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents.
Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to no5 3m BROTHER STYLIEN, Director.

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN 126th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may rest assured that they will here find all they may desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. G. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug13 tf

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This institution is situated near the Allegany River, within a short distance of the Allegany and Olean Stations, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing, and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $180.

Modern languages and music form extra charge.

PAMFILO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President.
se24 3m

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
A NEW EXHIBITION.

The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.
Admission.....25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. sep24 3m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the situation is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. This College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords facilities to the student not equalled by any other in this country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting, at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is twenty-four.

Theologians have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no matter of what persuasion—all being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:
Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year.....$90
Washing.....7
Stationery.....5
Medical attendance and medicines.....5
Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ.....10
Drawing and Painting, each.....10
Use of Library.....1

Terms—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by Americans of English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B.,
au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, viz: the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French languages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, the Use of Globes, Book-keeping, Algebra, &c.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.

Punctuality in attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

Monthly reports of application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion and honors, at the end of the scholastic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, except during the hours of class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and closes on the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age.....$12 50
For students under that age.....7 50
Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.

o23 3m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.
PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of a Brother—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, other Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and German Class will be open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shading, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of instrument, and same privilege, $8 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

BROTHER AMBROSE, Director.
jy30 1y

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half year in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at college; for Music, Drawing, Greek, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.

sep8 8m E. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the New York and Erie Railroad; from the latter by the Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The location of the College is upon high ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—a beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the immediate vicinity is interspersed with lakes which afford delightful and healthy exercise by skating in winter and fishing in summer. The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any portion of the United States. This, added to the seclusion of the place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and religious deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which the observance of established rules is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

A sufficient number of competent teachers is engaged, under whose strict surveillance students are at all times—in the play as well as in the class and study room.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 8th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classical and Scientific courses, also, washing and mending linens and stockings, bed and bedding, are $116 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, clothes, and, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, as well as instrumental music, also the modern languages, will form extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,
St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
V. J. REILLY, V. G., President.
H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and possesses equal salubrity and superior beauty of location, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The strictest attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin Languages, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Marking, Shell and Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c., &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, books, postage and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department wherein children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments on the most moderate terms.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, is.....$200 00
($100 00 invariably in advance.)
Medical aid and Medicines.....5 00
For Half Boarders.....100 00
For Day Scholars.....50 00
Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....5 00

For those students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of.....20 00

All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance. Students may enter at any time during the Session Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $100; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the Academy. je25 6m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS, for Young Ladies, under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY,
201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 5th, 1859. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $4 to $8—the quarter consisting of twelve weeks. Music, French, and Drawing form extra charges. au20 3m

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity,
No. 201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

In this institution young girls at the age of fourteen are taught the various trades carried on in the house.

The terms are, one hundred dollars (payable in advance) for the term of three years.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Institute. no19 3m

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Cauvin of Hoboken. jy30 1y

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full of life as it is, it has yet a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University, of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SORIN, President.
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no13 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is.....135 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each.....90 00
Music.....40 00
August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.
12y 1y

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are under the direction of Ecclesiastics, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 6m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helmpracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 158 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 6m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin and Greek languages, Grammar, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such be afterwards found to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and parental. Any boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as Little Seminarists, a particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their noviciate and scholasticate. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Rozier's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., Superior.
oct1 3m

OFFICIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New York, in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, State Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senatorial Districts, and "Constitutional Loan."

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of the said county, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said county at the general election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appeared on such estimate and canvass the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Of which David R. Floyd Jones received thirty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Elias W. Leavenworth received eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was fifty-six thousand seven hundred and six.

Of which Sandford E. Church received thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Robert Denniston received twenty-two thousand and eighty-eight.

And that there were sixty-four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Lyman Tremain received thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy.

Of which Charles G. Myers received twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

And that there were eighty-four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Van Kensselaer Richmond received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Orville W. Story received eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-nine.

And that there were sixty-one scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of State Treasurer was fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty.

Of which Isaac V. Vanderpoel received thirty-five thousand and thirty-nine.

Of which Philip Dorsheimer received twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine.

And that there were eighty-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was fifty-six thousand six hundred and nine.

Of which William L. Skinner received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Ogden M. Chapin received eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

And that there were sixty-three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Noble S. Elderkin received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six.

Of which David P. Forrest received eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Alexander S. Johnson received thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Henry E. Davies received twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were one hundred and twenty-three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals was fifty-six thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which John L. Lewis, Jr., received thirty-four thousand six hundred and thirteen.

Of which Charles Hughes received twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court was fifty-six thousand two hundred and eleven.

Of which William H. Leonard received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Isaac Dayton received eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy.

And that there were eighty-nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District was fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-two.

Of which John McLeod Murphy received nine thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand and thirty-seven.

Of which Samuel Hall received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

And that there were fifty-three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District was twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Bernard Kelly received seven thousand three hundred and fifty.

Of which Merrin R. Brewer received five thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

And that there were forty scattering votes

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District was fourteen thousand and thirty-nine.

Of which Benjamin F. Manierre received five thousand six hundred and ninety-three.

Of which William A. Guest received one thousand six hundred and thirty-four.

Of which William McMurray received four thousand and forty-six.

Of which W. Drake Parsons received two thousand six hundred and ninety-one.

And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District was fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Richard B. Connolly received eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Daniel D. Conover received six thousand and fifty.

And that there were sixty-eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Constitutional Loan was twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which "For a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," received twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which "Against the Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," received two thousand and forty-four.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 22d day of November, 1859.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS IN RELATION TO THE MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said city and county at the general election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, viz.:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Members of Assembly in the First Assembly District was twenty-four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which William Burns received eleven hundred and eighty-eight

Of which Dennis J. Conley received seven hundred and three.

Of which John L. Bleakley received five hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Second Assembly District was twenty-four hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which William Walsh received twelve hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Patrick Crowe received two hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Daniel Leamy received eight hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District was three thousand and nine.

Of which Christian B. Woodruff received seventeen hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Horatio N. Wild received ten hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Isaac Kaylor received one hundred and seventy-nine.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly for the Fourth Assembly District was thirty-eight hundred and twenty-four

Of which Henry Gover received twenty-four hundred and thirteen.

Of which De Lancy W. Knevals received ten hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which George W. Warner received three hundred and five

And that there were fifty-six scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for member of Assembly for the Fifth Assembly District was thirty-seven hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William L. Cole received eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which John J. Shaw received seventeen hundred and seventeen.

Of which John Vanderpoel received one hundred.

And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Sixth Assembly District was thirty-six hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received two thousand and forty-six.

Of which John Commerford received fifteen hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were sixty-five scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Seventh Assembly District was three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Frederick A. Conckling received eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Of which Orville H. Bean received fourteen hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Henry J. Irving received four hundred and thirty-nine.

And that there were forty-two scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Eighth Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Thomas O'Rourke received eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Of which John J. Reilly received eleven hundred and seventy-six

Of which George Terwillegar received nine hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which John C. Smith received two hundred and ninety-six

And that there were forty-eight scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Ninth Assembly District was thirty-six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Daniel R. Jaques received eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which James P. Dunn received seventeen hundred and sixty-three

And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Tenth Assembly District was three thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Joseph P. Cooper received eleven hundred and three.

Of which James J. Reilly received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John Byrnes received seven hundred and sixty-nine

Of which Joseph Canning received five hundred and eighty-two.

And that there were seventy-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Eleventh Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Charles Tucker received seventeen hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John Hardy received seventeen hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which William E. Robinson received nine hundred and forty-four.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Twelfth Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Andrew Smith received eighteen hundred and two.

Of which William Gage received six hundred and three.

Of which Peter Cook received eleven hundred and fourteen.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Thirteenth Assembly District was two thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Peter Masterson received fourteen hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Richard Scott received twelve hundred and seventy-five.

And that there were fifty-five scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Fourteenth Assembly District was three thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Theodore B. Voorhees received fifteen hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Elliott F. Shepard received thirteen hundred and fifty-two.

Of which John S. Cocks received three hundred and two.

Of which Stephen Geoghegan received three hundred and ninety-two.

And that there were one hundred and forty-seven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Fifteenth Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and sixty-one.

Of which George W. Varian received eighteen hundred and two.

Of which Stephen S. Childs received fifteen hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John Haggerty received one hundred and twenty.

And that there were four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Sixteenth Assembly District was two thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which Henry Arcularius received twelve hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Walter S. Pinckney received eight hundred and seventy.

Of which Thomas S. Pierson received two hundred and ninety-nine.

And that there were three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly of the Seventeenth Assembly District was nineteen hundred and sixty-six.

Of which William Harris received eight hundred and seventy.

Of which John P. Cumming received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Thomas Veitch received four hundred and sixty eight.

And that there were five scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Boa d, this 22d day of November, A. D. 1859.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given at the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a general election held on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1859, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That William Burns, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District, in said city.

That William Walsh by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District, in said city.

That Christian B. Woodruff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District, in said city.

That William Gover, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said city.

That William S. Cole, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District, in said city.

That Samuel T. Webster, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District, in said city.

That Frederick A. Conckling, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District, in said city.

That Thomas O'Rourke, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District, in said city.

That Daniel R. Jaques, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District, in said city.

That Joseph P. Cooper, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District, in said city.

That Cummings H. Tucker, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District, in said city.

That Andrew Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District, in said city.

That Peter Masterson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District, in said city.

That Theodore B. Voorhees, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District, in said city.

That George W. Varian, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District, in said city.

That Henry Arcularius, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District, in said city.

That William Harris, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District, in said city.

Dated New York, November 22d, A. D. 1859.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES CAST FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT AND SUPERVISOR.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the general election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do hereby certify as follows, to wit:

That it appeared, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Justice of the Superior Court was one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Moncrief received thirty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Anthony L. Robertson received thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-nine.

Of which John Slosson received twenty-one thousand seven hundred and three.

Of which Erastus C. Benedict received eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

And that there were one hundred and five scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was fifty-six thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which Charles P. Daly received thirty-four thousand and ninety-one.

Of which Charles C. Knott received twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

And that there were eighty-four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Justice of the Marine Court was fifty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-four

Of which Henry Alker received thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

Of which Abraham J. Dittenhoeffer received twenty thousand six hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Frederick A. Tallmadge received two thousand and three.

And that there one hundred and fifty-six scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Supervisor was fifty-five thousand three hundred and five

Of which John R. Briggs received thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-two.

Of which James Davis received twenty-one thousand and sixty-six.

Of which Wyllis Blackstone received nine hundred and two.

And that there were one hundred and sixty-five scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, the 22d day of November, 1859.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of the said city and county, at a general election held on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1859, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New York.

That Charles P. Daly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of New York.

That Henry Alker, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New York.

That John R. Briggs, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Supervisor for the City and County of New York.

New York, November 23, A. D. 1859.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary. dec8 1t

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 57 Beekman street,

Now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible price, the largest and most desirable stock of PAPER and PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS in the United States. au27 3m

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Church street.

oct29 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

PEREGO'S SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND HOSIERY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 381 Broadway, cor. of White St. AND 61 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

no12 3m

AT RETAIL, BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and COIFFURES, At JAMES TUCKER'S, Nos. 361 and 539 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. no26 3m

C. C. HOLMES & CO., NO. 307 GRAND STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN

Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Which they offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Prices.

o15 3m

LORD & TAYLOR, Having Completed their large and desirable stock OF Fashionable Dry Goods, ARE Now offering bargains in fabrics of every description for FALL AND WINTER WEAR. THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS Is particularly invited to

A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS. Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c., &c.

461 to 467 BROADWAY, 255 to 261 GRAND ST., 47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.

se24 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S immense and LARGELY INCREASING WHOLESALE BUSINESS renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 WALKER STREET, where he intends moving on the 1st of January, and relinquishing the retail trade entirely.

In the mean time his large and lately imported stock of RIBBONS will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—387 BROADWAY.

N. B.—His endless variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS enables any one to make a selection to match any article of dress, if it can be done in New York. se24 tf

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of MOURNING BLACK SILKS over submitted for inspection. Pouli de Sole Reps and Armures, 24, 26, 30, to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard.

Also, 100 pieces Bischoffs, $1; worth $1 25.

50 pieces rich Bayadere, $1; worth $1 25.

GREAT BARGAINS!

COMPETITION CHALLENGED!

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Observe, W. JACKSON.

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.

oct1 3m

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice sock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of Black Silks in every variety, Second-mourning Silks, select styles; Irish and French Poplins, Valenciennes, &c.; Thibets for Shawls, in every width; English and French Bombazines, best makes; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.

Ladies will please observe,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway,

sep10 3m Between Spring and Prince streets.

POLITICAL.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.

The approaching election for Chief Magistrate of our City is of the utmost importance to every citizen. The taxes of the city of New York have reached a magnitude oppressive to all classes, but more especially to the working classes, whose incomes are limited and who sensitively feel any increase of their burdens. If the City Government be expensively and corruptly managed, the people have to pay for the extravagance and rascality of their rulers. The poor man who hires a room and finds that his rent rises exactly as taxes increase, and all the necessaries of life becomes more expensive from a like cause. Add to this that his employer will probably make the additional taxation a pretext for cutting down the operative's wages, and this gives but a partial though true picture of the results flowing from an evil City Government.

There are now two candidates presented for the office of Mayor, and the decision as to which shall be chosen must affect for weal or woe the future prosperity of the city and the interests of every man residing on this Island. One is Mr. William F. Havemeyer, the nominee of Tammany Hall, the regular organization of the Democratic party. The other is Fernando Wood, nominated in opposition to the Democratic party and seeking to destroy its power for the advancement of his own importance. Aside from the political issues which affect this question, there are prominent and controlling reasons why Mr. Havemeyer should be supported as a matter of duty by every upright citizen.

Both candidates have filled the office of Mayor, and have left records of their official careers to speak of their comparative fitness. During Mr. Havemeyer's administration the government of our city was administered for a little less than four millions of dollars annually, and no officer appointed by him or connected with his administration was ever suspected of, much less charged with, dishonest conduct. His term was a marked era of purity in our municipal affairs; while, on the other hand, the cost of our city management under Mr. Wood has been over nine millions, and the officers appointed by him to important financial posts have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the county for dishonest and fraudulent acts which, we feel called upon to say, could not have been done had Mr. Wood discharged his duty.

This brief statement of the relative positions of candidates needs no argument to enforce conviction as to where the true interest of the community lies. It is a question, in a personal view, of dol ars and cents, and certainly if our citizens desire the luxury of Mr. Wood for Mayor, it will come home to them as a very costly enjoyment—to say nothing as to its effect upon the character of our city.

In a political point of view, Mr. Havemeyer when in office proved himself the just friend of our adopted citizens, invariably appointing them on the police and to other positions, according to their fair proportion in the Democratic party. A consistent Democrat, he has proved himself as honest and unswerving in his political aspect as in his private relations; and in the last Presidential election he was a staunch supporter, both with vote and purse, of Mr. James Buchanan. All imputations to the contrary of this are calumnies without foundation, and reflecting little credit on those who utter them from interested motives. Besides, Mr. Havemeyer is now before us as the candidate of the Democratic party, and the question is simply presented, whether Democratic principles and the strength and usefulness of the party in future shall be sustained; or whether a victory shall be given, through the success of Mr. Wood, to the combined Black Republican and Know Nothing enemies of the Democratic party?

On the other hand, Mr. Wood comes before us on a nomination of ungracious aspect—opposing, as he is, the party and organization which have given him whatever prominence he has attained. He is now ungratefully doing the work of an enemy against the very men to whom he is most indebted; and his acts give plausibility to the charge that he has made a secret bargain with the Republicans and Know Nothings, those organized foes of civil and religious liberty and the political equality of all citizens.

Strangely enough, it is said, that Mr. Wood, under such circumstances, is to receive the support of our adopted citizens, and that he is to place these classes in a position of hostility to the Democratic party! Should such be his reliance, he will find that he has reckoned without his host. There is not the slightest possibility of Mr. Wood's success—it is certain that Mr. Havemeyer will be triumphantly elected. It is the duty of all classes of our citizens adhering to Democratic principles to participate in this victory and have their share of the triumph.

The allegation that Mr. Wood controls the vote of our adopted citizens is as insulting to their independence as it is false in fact. They possess a grade of intelligence higher than such subserviency would argue, and they will take counsel with their old and tried representatives—the Bradys, Kellys, Brennans, Dillons and O'Conors—before entering on a course at war with the Democratic party. It is the duty of every good citizen, be he to the manor born or not, to support Wm. F. Havemeyer, a man in himself worthy of the Democratic party and its principles. 43

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, NOV. 28, 1859.

WHEREAS, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th November inst., at about two o'clock, on Roosevelt street, near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham streets, lying insensible, with her skull fractured, and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas, there is reason to believe that the said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or the Judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New York, on this 23d day of November, A. D., 1859.

[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor,

WM. BROWN, [o8 8m] A. M. STEWART.

POLITICAL.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PLATFORM.

I am in favor of, and if elected, shall submit a practical plan for the relief of the tax payers which will materially enhance the public revenues and decrease the public expenditures;

In favor of ONE head to the Corporation, which shall possess authority to enforce prompt obedience to the laws by officials and the people, believing that this city requires a strong consolidated government having sufficient inherent vigor and legal independence to command immediate compliance to its will. Better have an iron rule than no rule at all, as now;

In favor of an energetic and dignified administration of the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, and a general elevation of character in those who fill the public departments;

In favor of the restoration of the municipal rights of this city by the repeal or material modification of some of the laws passed within five years, and opposed to all unnecessary and unjust legislation, which increases taxation and decreases our rights of local self-government;

In favor of the great fundamental principles of the National Democratic party, but if elected Mayor shall discard merely partisan considerations in the discharge of my official trusts, and be governed by my own convictions of what the public good may require, without respect to other influences;

In favor of a liberal construction of all laws which interfere with the harmless prejudices and national customs of adopted citizens, so long as morality and good government are not infringed upon.

In favor of excluding bullies and rowdies from public employment, and of dealing summarily and severely with this class of outlaws whenever coming within the authority of the magistracy.

And finally, in favor of such legislation, and such a discharge of executive duty as shall give this people a better government at less cost; and as will create a more intelligent appreciation of the commercial and physical resources of the great city in which we live, with a higher tone of public and private morals.

FERNANDO WOOD.

FURS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

FUR DEPARTMENT—507 and 513 BROADWAY.

Ladies Furs of
SABLE, MINK, MARTEN,
ERMINE, SIBERIAN,
SQUIRREL, ETC.

Children's Furs.

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
CAPES, MUFFS, AND CUFFS.

GENTS' FUR COLLARS;
GENTS' FUR GLOVES;
SLEIGH ROBES AND
TRAVELLING SHAWLS.

The best materials at the lowest prices. nov5 t

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FURS.

F. W. LASAK & SON,
520 BROADWAY,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS
OF
ALL KINDS of FURS and SKINS,

Having manufactured an unusually large stock, and being anxious to reduce it during the coming season, offer to the public their entire assortment, consisting of
CLOAKS,
CARDINALS,
MANTILLAS,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS,
CUFFS, &c., of
RUSSIAN
AND
HUDSON'S
BAY
SABLE,
ROYAL
ERMINE,
MINK,
STONE
MARTEN,
and other Furs. Also, a great variety of
SLEIGH and CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR GLOVES, CAPS, &c.
at prices lower than any heretofore offered.

The above goods are of the latest and most approved style and pattern, and, being of our own importation and manufacture, are warranted superior in quality and workmanship, the manufacturing department being under the immediate supervision of the proprietors.

F. W. LASAK & SON,
520 BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
(Late 19 John street.)
no12 8m

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

It is true that a want of knowledge may make one go against his own interests, which all will do that do not purchase their Furs at the Great Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot that has been located at

No. 9 BOWERY.

The experiment of starting a head-quarters where the hunters could send their choicest captures, thus affording Furs retaining the peculiar lustre found only in fresh Furs caught in proper season, was commenced two years since. So great an increase, through the recommendations of those who had bought, compelled the Manager to add the magnificent Sales Rooms now opening. The Agents have just returned with a splendid assortment of the choicest lot of Furs ever seen in New York. So hasten to the Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot. DRAKE, Manager,
oct1 8m No. 9 Bowery.

BONNET TRADE.

FALL AND WINTER

BONNETS.

WM. BROWN & CO.

Have now opened their beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses

Bonnets,

which, for richness of materials and elegance of style, cannot be surpassed.

NO. 603 BROADWAY,
Near St. Thomas' Church.

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.—This institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE of DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TRUSTEES.

William Watson, Andw Carrigan, James Kerrigan,
Hugh Kelly, John Owen, John P. Nesmith,
Henry L. Hognet, James Kelly, Daniel Devlin,
C. H. Shehan, Robt. J. Dillon, Louis J. White,
Eugene Kelly, John Kelly, John Bryan,
Mich. J. O'Conor, Ch. M. Connolly, Bartlett Smith,
Joannes Gourd.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, First Vice President.
EDWARD BAYER, Second Vice President.
TERRENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer.

LOUIS B. BIRBSE, Secretary.
PETER CREHAR, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. 1y29 1y

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

from the worst scrofula to a common Pimple.

Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.

Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.

If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. nh12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The reason why is that, by Nature's own process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, cooling and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will certainly keep it from falling off; renders it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week it will never fall or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof—and the best proof being occular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker, and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost-lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment).

And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. o8 3m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 669 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Broolyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (oct22 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office removed from 177 West st., corner of Warren, to wharf foot of Canal street

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers Golden Gate,
Golden Age, John L. Stephens,
and Sonora,
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, from foot of Canal street, North river.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons of freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall street,

For passage apply at the only office of the companies, on the wharf foot of Canal street, to
o22 3m WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, to land and embark passengers and despatches.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIGO.....Saturday, Dec. 3
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Dec. 17

And each alternate Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44, N. R.

FROM NEW YORK FOR GLASGOW.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 10
KANGAROO.....Saturday, Jan. 7

And each month in winter, and each alternate Saturday in Summer, from Pier 44, N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Queenstown, Liverpool, or Glasgow.....$75
Cabin to London (via Liverpool).....80
Third Class to Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow.....30
Third Class to London.....33
Third Class return tickets, available for six months from Liverpool or Glasgow.....60

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.

Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool and Glasgow to New York.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments, and carry experienced surgeons.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
JOHN G. DALE,
15 Broadway, New York, Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 18 Dixon street.
o15 3m

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mails, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast, and double-engine Steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHEFFIELD, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on

Monday, December 5,

At two o'clock P. M., from pier 45 North River. Her next trip will be made December 5th and 26th.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burthen, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequalled.

First cabin.....$60.
Second cabin.....35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
no12 tf 33 South street.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,) Capt. E. W. Peabody.	
Neptune (new,) Capt. J. W. Perry.	

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¾ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 3½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.

Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 22f 1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, ——, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or other disaster, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO, will succeed the FULTON and sail Jan. 7. jy30 6m

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO, Liverpool.
jy30 6m

CHURCH ARTICLES.

IMPORTATION FROM PARIS OF RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Clergy and Booksellers of the United States that he constantly receives from Paris

Sacred Engravings and Lithographs.
Crucifixes, Brass, Bronze, Ivory, &c.
Stations for Churches.
Rosaries, Medals, Crosses, and all other Catholic Goods.

Orders for direct importation from Paris respectfully solicited.

Frames always on hand or made to order.

J. TURGIS, Importer,
No. 78 Duane street, New York.

Catalogues free. au12 1y

STAINED GLASS.—HENRY SHARP, Glass Stainer, Enameller and Embosser, No. 216 Sixth Avenue, New York. my7 1y

INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company,—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.

Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting.

Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. sep10 3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. jy29 1y

TOBACCO.

JULIAN ALLEN'S CELEBRATED Granulated Smoking TOBACCO is, without exception, the finest article of this or any other country. Also, Pulaski and Bobby Burns SNUFFS. Copyright of the above secured in the United States, 28 years. For sale by all first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe as good as a Havana cigar.

Depot. 130 Water street, New York. ja29 1y

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
oct22 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

W M. WILSON,
No. 71 LIBERTY STREET,
Importer and dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
Country and family orders supplied. au27 3m

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskeys—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MURPHY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1859. JAMES KEANE,
n5 8m Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

It has been used in thousands of cases where the Hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the Hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. au27 1y

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. oc22 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of MARTIN LYNCH, which he had on the 4th day of February, 1857, or at any time afterward, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: All those two certain lots of land situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, viz: That certain lot known upon the map of lands made by George B. Smith for the heirs of Mary Clarke, deceased, by the number 182, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 275 feet easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue; thence easterly along said southerly side twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth avenue 98 feet nine inches; thence westerly twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth avenue, 98 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other lot beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 268 feet and 2 inches easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth avenue part of the way through the center of a party wall, 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-sixth street, 21 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth avenue, part of the way through the center of a party wall, 98 feet 9 inches, to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street 21 feet to the beginning, together with the right of drainage over the lot adjoining on the west, as the same now exists.—Dated New York, Nov. 14, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff. n19 6t

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO FORTES, MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 105, 107, 109, 111 & 113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., take pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the public generally, to their

NEW SCALE PIANO FORT,

just introduced. The growing desire for a square Piano Forte that shall approach the Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the ungainly appearance of that three-cornered instrument, directed our energies to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded, and we submit the result without fear of competition.

We are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.

☞ Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether ordered from us direct or sold by any of our agents throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years. aug27 3m

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.

Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c. oct29 3m

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and SUPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Warerooms in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. oct29 3m

HARPS.

J. F. BROWNE & CO.,

HARP MAKERS.
WAREROOMS, No. 709 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. jy30 6m

R. & L. LEWIS,

HARP MAKERS,
WAREROOMS, NO. 554 BROADWAY.
Strings of the best quality, and every requisite for the Harp.
DOUBLE ACTION HARPS from $300 up. o29 3m

MUSIC.

C. BREUSING,
FOREIGN MUSIC,
AND
ERARD'S GRAND AND COTTAGE PIANOS,
No. 701 Broadway,
no19 6m New York.

ORGANS.

ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
REFERENCES.
Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Goesbriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
oct29 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 172 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

UNDERTAKERS.

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, Coffin Warerooms, No. 307 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 295 Bowery.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night. au6 6m

JAMES DOWD, Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. au6 6m

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES,
GILT MOULDINGS,
GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS,
CORDS and TASSELS, etc., etc.,
WINDOW CORNICES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, at wholesale and retail.
MIRRORS for Private Parlors, Hotels and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer,
no5 3m 209 Canal street, late 440 Pearl street.

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 215 Centre street, New York.
feb5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

POWER & DRADDY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
NEW YORK.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.
Persons who may have occasion to employ th Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view th Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Cavary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. au20 3m

STOVES.

THE ALBANIAN

THE ONLY PERFECT

Heating Stove in the World.

FIRST PREMIUM AT UNITED STATES FAIR, RICHMOND.

FIRST PREMIUM AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE.

FIRST PREMIUM AT ALBANY COUNTY FAIR, ALBANY.

This Original Smoke and Gas-Burner, for heating Parlors, Halls, Offices, School Rooms, Churches, &c., is the most extraordinary

Generator and Radiator of Heat

AND

ECONOMIZER OF COAL

EVER INVENTED.

50 PER CENT SAVED IN FUEL, and Double the amount of Heat radiated by any other Stove.

Its operation is perfect for all varieties of hard and soft Coal.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

Six Sizes of the Stove are made.

100 certificates from last year's purchasers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT
for the
ALBANIAN
at the
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
oct1 8m NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MILHAU & SON,
(Established by John Milhau in 1818,)
183 BROADWAY.

Best COD LIVER OIL, warranted Fresh and Pure.
"AGUE MIXTURE" for the cure, and "ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK" for the prevention of fever.
All orders containing a remittance faithfully attended to.
oct1 3m

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY—OFFICE No. 51 Chambers street, New York. In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter (a check, if possible—if not, by bank bills current in N. Y.,) the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount and otherwise are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and circumstantial information of any fraud, imposition or outrage, committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING, ROBERT J. DILLON, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES STUART, Treasurer.
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CREHAN, Recording Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Felix Ingoldsby, John Nicholson, William Redmond
William Watson, Hugh Kelly, James Olwell.
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